The Weather
Today—Partly cloudy, windy and cooler.
Yesterday—High, 60; low, 35.

The Washington Post

Attention, Football Fans!
For topnotch reports of your favorite college football team's games look for The Post's sports section every Sunday.

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Four Japanese Carriers Reported Sunk; 40,000 Nazis Fleeing Western Holland

60 Million Jobs Goal Announced By Roosevelt

Declares He's Giving Republicans More Opportunity to Say 'Me, Too'

Chicago, Oct. 28 (AP).—President Roosevelt, declaring he was giving Republican orators more opportunities to say "me, too," enunciated tonight a postwar economic program with a goal of close to "60,000,000 productive jobs," in an America no longer subject to price, production and wage controls.

From Soldiers Field, a tremendous stadium on Chicago's windswept lake front, he delivered his fifth major address in a campaign he termed the strangest he had ever seen.

And, almost entirely, it was an exposition of his economic thoughts for this country after the war, spiced with stabs at his Republican opposition.

Makes Proposals

He proposed:

Congressional creation of a permanent fair employment practices committee.

A "genuine crop insurance program" for farmers and continuation of a policy of giving them a chance to own their own land—with veterans growing apples instead of selling them on street corners.

Expansion of the Tennessee Valley Authority idea into similar developments for the Missouri, Arkansas, and Columbia River basins.

Special capital and credit for small business, with every facility to buy Government-owned plants, equipment and inventories.

For business large and small, encouragment of plant expansion and replacement of obsolete equipment, with the depreciation rate on new plants and facilities accelerated for tax purposes.

Following is the prepared text of the President's speech:

The American people are now engaged in the greatest war in history—and we are also engaged in a political campaign.

We are fighting this war and we are holding this election—both for the same essential reason: Because we have faith in democracy.

And there is no force and there is no combination of forces powerful enough to shake that faith.

As you know, I have had some previous experience in war—and I have also had a certain amount of previous experience in political campaigning.

But—I must confess—this is the strangest campaign I have ever seen.

I have listened to the various Republican orators who are urging the people to throw the present Administration out and put them in and what do they say?

Well, they say in effect, just this:

"Those incompetent bunglers in Washington have passed a lot of excellent laws about social security and labor and farm relief and soil conservation—and many others—and we promise if elected not to change any of them."

Chance to Repeat "Me Too"

And they go on to say: "These same quarrelsome tired old men have built the greatest military machine the world has ever known which is fighting its way to victory; and if you elect us we promise not to change any of that either."

"Therefore," say these Republican orators, "it is time for a change."

They also say in effect: "Those inefficient and wornout crackpots have really begun to lay the foundations of a lasting world peace. If you elect us, we will not change any of that either.

"But," they whisper, "we'll do it in such a way that we won't lose the support even of Gerald Nye or Gerald Smith—and—and this is very important—we won't lose the support of any isolationist campaign contributor. We will even be able to satisfy the Chicago Tribune."

Tonight, I shall talk simply about the future of America—about this land of unlimited opportunity. I shall give the Republican campaign orators some more opportunities to say—"Me too."

Today everything we do is devoted to the most important job before us—winning the war and bringing our men and women home as quickly as possible.

We have astonished the world and confounded our enemies with our stupendous war production,

See ROOSEVELT, Page 3, Col. 2

Roosevelt Now 'Campaigning'

President Takes Victory Credit Due People, Gov. Dewey Says

Republicans Accused Of Being 'Irritated' By 'Corrections' Made

By Robert C. Albright

Chicago, Oct. 28.—President Roosevelt today carried his campaign deep into Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's wobbly Midwestern States, hedge-hopping across Ohio and Indiana to strike his fifth blow for reelection here in Chicago tonight.

All day his train rolled through fields bright with shocks of golden corn. Here and there it slowed down for curious little railside groups to peer in at the President.

At Fort Wayne, Ind., the 13-car special came to a stop. There 24,000 persons were packed around the station plaza. The President boarded a flag-decked wooden platform to tell them he "is perfectly able to take it, and I know that you are, until we win this war."

Jests With Cheering Crowd

The fact that he is campaigning at all, he said, is irritating his Republican opponents. He said his opposition "conveniently" overlooks his promise to report to the people, "especially to correct any misrepresentations."

He was quoting that correctly, he went on, because when he was

See PRESIDENT, Page 3, Col. 8

War Achievements, Sacrifices Called 'Not Political'

By Edward T. Folliard

Utica, Oct. 28.—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, barnstorming through New York's Mohawk Valley, today indirectly accused President Roosevelt of claiming "personal and political credit for the magnificent achievements of the American people" and for "the sacrifices of their sons."

The Republican nominee was referring to the speech which Mr. Roosevelt made last night in Philadelphia. Listening to this speech in Albany, one of Dewey's adherents remarked that it sounded as if Mr. Roosevelt looked upon the war as a "New Deal war."

Governor Dewey echoed this thought as he spoke this afternoon from the rear platform of his campaign train. He had come down from Syracuse where he denounced the New Deal's farm policies, and arrived here in Utica to find a crowd of 2500 at the depot, many of them waving banners that proclaimed "time for a change" and "no fourth term."

"Your next President," Governor Dewey said, "will never use his office to divide one part of the American people from another part.

"He will never use his office to

See COLOR, Page 3, Col. 5

Gov. Dewey Hits 'Surplus Of Promises'

Says New Deal 'Theorists Have Promoted Fear Of Production'

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 28 (AP).—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, in a speech directed to the nation's farmers, demanded today "an end of generalities about the abundant life from a Government which for eight long years promoted a chattering fear of production."

The Republican candidate for President, speaking from the center of New York's up-State Republican territory, assailed what he called "New Deal theorists in Washington" and said:

"The White House spreads confusion from the Cabinet level up. And the Secretary of Agriculture spreads confusion from the Cabinet level down."

Introduced by Iowa Governor

Citing what he termed the hog market price support "scandal" of the past year, Dewey said this was "but another example of the fact that for 12 years in this country we have had an unmanageable surplus of promises—promises lightly made, sketchily kept, or openly violated."

The Governor chose the seat of the annual New York State Fair for the traditional farm speech which presidential candidates usually deliver in the Midwest. The choice was made after Dewey switched topics in Minneapolis earlier this week to renew his foreign policy debate with President Roosevelt.

The Midwest was tied into today's address through a radio hookup, which enabled Gov. Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa to introduce Dewey over the Blue network from Burlington, Iowa.

Following is the complete text of Governor Dewey's speech:

These war years have produced trying days on the farms all over our country. Millions of sons from our farms are fighting on battle fronts all over the world. Fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers have taken over the extra work, without regard to age or physical handicaps. Shortages of help and shortage of equipment have increased the burdens. And to cap it all, there have been the inexcusable attempts at increased regimentatiaon by New Deal theories in Washington.

As one who has worked with our own farm leaders day and night to achieve the success of our farm manpower service, our emergency food commission and the farm machinery repair program, I have come to feel that of all the heroes of this war, our farmers have received the least credit for the tremendous job they have done.

Now the war is drawing ever closer to its conclusion. With

See DEWEY, Page 2, Column 1.

Political Broadcasts

3:30 p. m. (Mutual)—Vice President Wallace from Chicago. Sponsored by National Non-Partisan League (WOL).

Foe Racing For 2 Escape Bridges

Bergen op Loom Taken Without Shot As Enemy Defense Line Falls Apart

London, Oct. 28 (AP).—Forty thousand Germans reeled northward today in a scramble to get across the Maas (Meuse) and Waal Rhine and escape destruction at the hands of advancing Canadian and British forces who smashed the enemy defense lines in western Holland.

Field dispatches from the muddy Dutch Front said that the 50-mile-long German line from the sea to 'S Hertogenbosch had fallen to pieces and that it was evident a full-scale German withdrawal was in progress after some of the most stubborn fighting of the Western Front campaign.

Significance of the retreat was pointed up by enemy abandonment of Bergen op Zoom, the mainland coastal key to his line.

Port Obstruction Doomed

Allied headquarters announced that, as a result, free use of the great Belgian port of Antwerp was now blocked only by the isolated German batteries at Vlissingen (Flushing) on Walcheren Island, and these were doomed.

Even when the Germans there and in the contracting pocket south of the Schelde are liquidated, however, a gigantic minesweeping and dredging job must be done on the 100-mile Schelde Estuary before deep-draft ships can use the port readily, it was disclosed.

[Allied military men consider the freeing of Antwerp as the key to the supply problem delaying an offensive on a scale great enough to quickly bring the enemy to his knees.—Editor's note.]

On the American and French sectors of the Western Front in France and Germany, the situation was generally unchanged. The United States First Army in Germany made exploratory patrol thrusts, while American fighter-bombers struck German communications around Cologne, Dusseldorf and Duren.

Nazis Shell Luxembourg

These blows were thrown against a heavy German daylight movement by rail, a movement which was not explained or amplified in field dispatches that noted "the enemy does not attempt heavy movement by day unless he is in an emergency situation at the front or thinks he is."

The Germans also intermittently shelled the City of Luxembourg and made nervous patrol sorties against the Americans, and the entire situation suggested that the comparative lull on the First Army Front would not long endure.

With a great victory within their grasp, the Canadian First and British Second armies were racing

See WAR, Page 3, Col. 8

May Lead Allied Landings

Stilwell Relieved of Command In China for New Assignment

Associated Press WIREPHOTO

STILWELL RECALLED—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell (center), who has been recalled from the China-India-Burma theater, Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan (left), who will take command in India and Burma, and Maj. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, who will direct American forces in China

Friction Reported; Rebuke to Chiang Read Into Action

By Ben W. Gilbert

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell has been removed from command of the China-Burma-India theater to "be given a new and important, but at present, undisclosed assignment," the War Department stated yesterday.

Stilwell's removal from the key post was disclosed earlier yesterday by the White House amid reports of friction between the 61-year-old lanky American general and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China.

One report stated that Stilwell's removal was requested by the generalissimo. But, there was also some speculation that General Stilwell was ordered home as a rebuke to Chiang growing out of American dissatisfaction with the effort put forth by China.

The War Department provided the only official explanation by stating that the change was made "in view of the decision to divide the China-Burma-India theater into two smaller theaters."

Maj. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, deputy chief of staff in southeast Asia, was assigned to the China command.

Lieut. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan, Stilwell's deputy commander, was designated commander of the new India-Burma theater.

Stilwell was simultaneously relieved of his jobs as chief of staff to the Generalissimo, as deputy to Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander of the southeast Asia theater, and as commander of American forces in the theater.

Speculation immediately centered on the possibility that Stilwell's "new and important" assignment might be the leading of forces to invade the coast of China, or possibly even Japan itself.

The job of spurring Chinese resistance to the Japanese has received increasing attention from the United States recently, particularly since the abandonment of six airfields was forced by Japanese advances in China.

To a large extent, China's resistance has been lessened by the inability to send supplies into China "over the hump" by air. President Roosevelt revealed recently that the total tonnage going into China was stepped up to 20,000 tons a month by terrific effort.

Lack of a unity between forces under Chiang and Chinese Commu-

See STILWELL, Page 2, Column 7.

Samar Yanks Are 250 Miles From Manila

Jap Leyte Fighting Now Consists of Delaying Actions

MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines (Sunday), Oct. 29 (AP) (Via Army radio).—American troops on Leyte Island are ranging freely in all sectors and enemy resistance has been reduced to limited localized delaying action in the Leyte Valley, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

MacArthur's Headquarters, Leyte (Sunday), Oct. 29 (U.P.).—American troops, winning full control of Samar Island, have reached the last water barrier on the road to Manila and now stand only 250 miles southeast of the Philippine capital, goal of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's invasion, gront dispatches reported today.

Samar, third largest of the Philippine islands with an area of 5124 square miles, was reported in the firm grip of Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge's dismounted cavalry and Filipino guerillas after a six-day campaign which opened when the Americans swarmed into Samar from the northeastern corner of Leyte.

The reports indicated that the Americans driving up Samar's west coast had advanced some 66 miles north of the newly-won capital of Catbalogan to reach the 10-mile San Bernardino Strait separating Samar from Luzon.

The dispatches mentioning "full control" of Samar did not mean that the Americans and Filipinos had occupied all of the island, but had taken key areas which enabled them to exercise control.

On the Leyte front to the south, the Americans were driving forward in all directions against Japanese forces officially described as bordering on "complete disorganization and disintegration."

(The Melbourne radio reported that American landing and naval forces already were operating along the west coast of Leyte bordering on the Camotes Sea. If that report is true, it means the Americans stand only 53 miles across the Camotes Sea, with its stepping

See LEYTE, Page 2, Column 5.

Blow Boosts Enemy Toll Of Ships to At Least 44

Tokyo Fears New Attack; 14th Air Force Strikes in South China Sea

Headquarters, Philippines, (Sunday), Oct. 29 (AP).—(Via Army Radio)—Destruction of 16 Japanese warships, including two battleships, by American planes and warships in the Leyte Gulf October 25, was confirmed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur today.

Pearl Harbor, Oct. 28 (U.P.).—Admiral Willilam F. Halsey's U. S. Third Fleet planes sank an entire Japanese force of four aircraft carriers in the opening round of the second battle of the Philippines, boosting enemy losses for the encounter to 44 to 46 ships sunk or damaged, including eleven battleships, front dispatches reported today.

Naval experts said that Japan, shorn of a fleet to protect its ocean approaches, was in far greater danger than the United States was after the Pearl Harbor attack and it appeared most of the known Japanese carriers in action now had been sunk or damaged.

A delayed dispatch from George Jones, United Press correspondent with the Third Fleet, reported that last Tuesday off the northern Philippines four carriers—all the Japanese threw into action—were sunk. A previous bulletin issued by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz had said incomplete reports showed one large carrier and one light carrier were sunk and a large carrier damaged in that action.

Midway Bag Equaled

The four carriers sunk equaled the record bag taken by American airmen in the battle of Midway in June, 1942, when four were sunk and two damaged. American forces now have sunk a total of 10 Japanese carriers in the Pacific and damaged 9, although the latter figure undoubtedly includes carriers damaged more than once.

The final official count of what might prove to be the greatest naval victory in history still was to be tabulated, but whatever the count, the Japanese may never recover from the shattering blow which opened the sealanes leading to the China coast and the Nipponese mainland itself.

A Tokyo spokesman, meanwhile, claimed that another decisive battle was expected in Philippines waters, saying that Japanese aerial units and submarines were massing for a new attack. His failure to make any mention of surface craft offered indirect confirmation that the fleet was virtually knocked out.

14th Air Force Strikes

A bulletin from Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Fourteenth Air Force in China disclosed that American Liberator bombers, attacking Japanese forces in the South China Sea about 900 miles west of Leyte, probably sank one destroyer and damaged another in a Thursday night attack and also damaged a tanker and a cargo vessel. It was possible the destroyers, which were caught 75 miles off Luichow Peninsula in southern China, were fleeing from the Philippines battle.

A dispatch from a warship of the American task force which blasted one Japanese fleet unit in the Surigao Strait between Leyte and Mindanao revealed belatedly that a large Japanese destroyer was among the 14 to 16 warships bagged in that part of the battle.

New Unofficial Totals

All the new figures brought the unofficial Japanese toll for the battle to:

Sunk—4 carriers, 1 battleship, 4 cruisers, 1 destroyer—Total, 10.

Damaged—6 battleships, 6 cruisers, 2 destroyers—Total, 14.

Probably sunk—4 battleships, 5 cruisers, 6 to 8 destroyers—Total, 15 to 17.

Overall total—39 to 41 warships.

In addition, China-based planes have sunk or damaged five merchant ships, making the over-all Japanese losses 44 to 46 ships of all classes.

Tokyo claimed that 72 American warships, including 34 carriers, five battleships and 12 cruisers, had been sunk or damaged in the two battles off Formosa and that 108 warships and transports were sunk or damaged in the Leyte area. Tokyo newspapers, however, were quoted as saying that despite the "heavy losses" inflicted on the United States fleet, "the enemy has plenty of fight left for further actions."

District WMC Tightens Rules On Job Shifts

Persons With Needed Skills Restricted To 211 Priority Firms

The most stringent labor controls since the war started were ordered into effect yesterday by the Washington War Manpower Commission.

From now "until the crisis in 'must' industries has passed," job-seekers with needed skills are to be restricted to work in 211 top priority firms—except under limited circumstances, Area Director Ernest V. Connolly announced.

Connolly also revealed a plan agreed on by the Area Priorities and Management-Labor Committees after weeks of discussion, to permit holiday-rushed retail and wholesale establishments to fill their depleted ranks by indirect recruiting of "workers who can not be used in essential industries."

This "relief" step, however, is to be withdrawn promptly December 23, when such workers "must be laid off and referred to the U. S. Employment Service for screening against other job openings," he added.

Job Orders Studied

Connolly, speaking for the two key Washington committees, declared that "before moving to limit referrals to the top priority groups, the committees made a comparative study of job orders and placements in the District for the past three months." It showed that the priority referral program adopted July 1 as an emergency measure "is now failing to channel sufficient numbers of workers into those plants that are most necessary in the war effort," he said.

Thus, while job orders from these plants more than doubled last month over August, "the available supply of qualified workers has

See WORK, Page 3, Col. 7

4 Industries In D. C. Given Go-Ahead Sign

3 Permits Pending Under WPB Interim Reconversion Plan

This virtually industry-less community already has received authority from the War Production Board to go ahead with five manufacturing projects under the agency's spot interim reconversion plan.

The five approved projects involve a total of $114,000, WPB said yesterday. They include:

Scales, balances, and coin operating scales: American Scale Manufacturing Co., 3206 Grace st. nw.

Steel transfer cases: Federal Prison Industries, Inc.—to be made at the Lewisburg, Pa., prison.

Converting oil lamps and vases into electric table lamps: D. L. Bromwell, 723 12th st nw.

Inner-spring mattresses: Washington Mattress Co., 321 L st nw., and American Wholesalers, 4 Channing rd. ne.

Under the spot authorization plan, approval to go ahead with civilian production may be granted where materials and manpower are available without interference with the war effort.

More than 1200 projects throughout the Nation have been approved.

Three additional applications from Washington firms are pending, WPB said, involving steel swings for outdoor use, inner-spring mattresses and a bronze statue.

WPB declined to disclose the names of the persons or firms whose applications are pending.

War on Broker Racket

Child Placement Controls Approved by Commissioners

Preparing for immediate war against the "baby broker" racket in Washington, the District Commissioners yesterday approved a comprehensive set of regulations on the licensing and control of child placement agencies.

Drawn up by an eight-member committee of welfare workers as directed in a Congressional Act of last April 22, the regulations call for annual licensing of these agencies if they meet specific standards in placement, care and services of children.

To prevent irresponsible and mercenary organizations from arranging adoptions of District children, the rules further provide that violations of the Congressional act or the standards set up by the committee will result in the revocation or suspension of licenses.

All private organizations placing children must be controlled by a "responsible board or local governing authority" whose members serve without pay, the committee ordered. Proof of adequate finances to maintain proper standards of service must be submitted to the Board of Public Welfare before a license is issued.

Agencies also were told to "maintain such salary schedules, personnel policies and practices as will provide stimulation for professional attitudes, growth and advancement," and "employment and tenure of work must be based solely upon competence."

As an example of personnel requirements, an executive with a degree from an accredited school of social work is urged for membership on each agency's governing board, while case work supervisors and case workers must have

See BABY, Page 3, Col. 8

Sunday Visitors

Community War Fund Crisis Spurs House-to-House Drive

With only 11 days remaining to obtain nearly half of this year's goal of the Community War Fund, volunteer workers will solicit in residential areas today to boost the lagging drive, Coleman Jennings, campaign chairman, announced yesterday.

The campaign total yesterday stood at $2,607,117.42 or 53.76 per cent of the $4,850,000 goal. A total of 215,515 pledges have been made to date. The next report meeting will be Thursday at 12:30 p. m. at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

After Jennings described the campaign "at a critical stage" last week, four area vice chairmen of the residential unit yesterday sent special delivery letters to all section chairmen and captains reminding them that "the campaign is facing the most serious crisis in the history of the Community War Fund" and appealing to them to "drive this thought home to your workers."

The letter went from these area vice chairmen: Mrs. Harold N. Marsh, who heads area one; Mrs. R. Wallace McClenahan, area two; Howard P. Bailey, area three; and Judge W. C. Hueston, area four.

"If we may draw a parallel with the war in the Pacific, we have a beachhead but it hasn't been secured," the letter stated. "You have read the thrilling account of the exploits of Vice Admiral Kincaid's light forces. Our men on the beachhead at Leyte faced extermination. A powerful Japanese task force with battleships was moving in from the Sulu Sea. Admiral Kincaid had only a small force of PT boats and destroyers on hand. With these small ships 150,000 men on shore were saved. We in the residential unit are the PT boats and destroyers of this War Fund Campaign."

Included among volunteer workers who will solicit today are members of a residential section composed of Junior League members who have already obtained 72.91 per cent of their quota of $26,250. This means that total pledges to date for this section are $19,137.80. Mrs. Charles B. Warren, jr., is chairman.

Another section of the residential unit composed of representatives of the Washington Society for the Hard of Hearing and Children's

See FUND, Page 3, Col. 7

Faced 25 Ships, 200 Planes

3 U. S. Craft Tackled Jap Fleet To Cover Retreat of Carriers

Aboard Admiral Kinkaid's Flagship, Leyte, Philippines, Oct. 28 (via Army Radio) (AP).—Two American destroyers and a destroyer escort in a virtual suicide stand, one of the most heroic actions of the war, straddled the path of the main Japanese battle fleet off the east coast of Samar to cover the retreat of vulnerable escort carriers the morning of October 25.

The odds against the trio was overwhelming. Four Japanese battleships, 8 cruisers and 13 destroyers were enveloping the carriers.

Joseph I. Russell, Miami, Fla., aviation chief machinist's mate, standing on the flight deck of a carrier in the center of the attack, saw the destroyer escort lay a smoke screen and then dart back into it to deliver a close-range torpedo blow.

The two destroyers then followed up.

"Their torpedoes struck a Jap battleship," Russell said. "I saw it much later, dead in the water. That was one of the greatest performances I have ever seen. There were a lot of brave men fighting that day."

The carriers were under attack by the battleships and some 200 Zero land-based planes. Avenger and Wildcat pilots from baby flattops attacked the enemy with such fury that the Japanese were forced to withdraw.

(The dispatch from the flagship did not mention the fate of the two destroyers and the destroyer escort. Official American losses in the three battles in the Philippines announced at Pearl Harbor fleet headquarters, listed two unidentified destroyer and one unidentified destroyer-escort as sunk).

DEWEY

From Page 1

mighty triumphsr in Europe and the Pacific, our fighting men are bringing victory nearer every day. As you know, a change of administration next January 20 will not involve any change in our military command. But it will bring an end to the bickering, chaos and the confusion in Washington. It will bring a stronger, more united nation backing up our fighting men without division and warring at home.

Signal to All the World

It will be a signal to all the world that free government is strong and able to strengthen itself in total war. It will mean quicker victory. And it will mean an administration which does not fear the peace—one which will bring our fighting men home promptly when victory is achieved.

What will peace mean to our farmers? Will it mean just continued efforts to control their lives from Washington? Will it mean the same collapse of prices which occurred under a Democratic administration after the last war? Will it mean a return to the substandard prices our farmers were still receiving after eight peacetime years of the New Deal in 1940? It must not mean these things. We can and must do better if we are to have a free and progressive America.

Few people seem to realize that the American farmer is the largest purchaser of the products of our mills and factories. Every American, regardless of his business or employment, has a direct interest in the prosperity and stability of agriculture.

Unlike other producers, the farmer deals with elements wholly beyond control. He may plant wisely and well and then the weather can destroy his crops. He may produce to the maximum and find that a national surplus has broken his prices to the point where he has a loss for an entire year's work.

Cannot Control Weather

We cannot control the weather. But for the sake of the Nation, we can and we must avoid these extreme price fluctuatoins. As a Nation, we are committed to the proposition that the prices of major farm products must be supported against the substandard levels we saw for so many years before this war.

We have learned that depression on the farm leads inevitably to depression in the Nation just as unemployment and misery in the city lead to misery on the farm. If we are to have a strong, vigorous and happy country, we must have full employment in the factories and fair prices on the farms.

Is there an yhope of achieving this result under the New Deal? Well, the simple answer is that after it had been in office nearly eight years in 1940, the New Deal had still failed to achieve anything like fair prices for farm products. And one of the main reasons for that was that there were still ten million Americans unemployed. Now, my opponent seeks a vote of confidence on that record. He asks for 16 straight years in the White House. And what does he offer for the future? Nothing different from or better than the program which failed. It took a war to get decent farm prices just as it took a war to get jobs.

From the very beginning of the New Deal, farm programs put forward by the farmers have been set up, only to be exploited for political profit and to gain control over the operation of our farms.

Good Job Some Places

For example, one of our most important needs is to preserve, restore and build up our soil resources. The soil conservation service has done a good job in some parts of the country. But this program will fail if it is used as an excuse for regimentation and wasteful bureaucracy.

Let's be specific. Take, for example, a farmer not far from here who signed up with the soil conservation program. Within a period of four months 14 different Government agents traveled to this one little farm of 45 acres to tell how his job should be done. Several came many times. When he got all through, the farmer paid for the actual work, and he also paid in taxes for the 13 unnecessary Government agents.

That sort of thing would not have happened if local people had anything to say about it, if State and county, with Federal aid, were permitted to share in the job of seeing that Federal programs were adapted to local needs. This has been so well demonstrated by the successful work of the land grant colleges and the extension service that even the New Deal should have found it out by now.

Government assistance in farm credit is also of the utmost importance, but if the farmer needs to borrow some money he may go to a national farm loan association, the Production Credit Association, the Farm Security Administration, the Office of the Emergency Crop and Seed Loan or to the Regional Agricultural Credit Corp. If he wants a seal-up loan on his wheat or corn he has to go to the AAA in still another office.

Alphabetical Travels

He goes to the ODT for a truck permit, to the OPA for a rubber boot permit, to the AAA for his lime and phosphate, to the postoffice for his auto use stamp, to the Selective Service Board about his hired man and, until this election was drawing near, he went to the County War Board to get permission to buy machinery. He may have other assorted errands in town at the OCD, the USES, the WFA, the DSC or the SCS.

The other night in St. Louis I told about an executive order in which my opponent, on April 19, 1943, dealt with the powers of his new War Food Administration, whom he had appointed to take over the job of the Secretary of Agriculture in handling our critical food situation. Referring to both of them, he declared they "shall each have authority to exercise any and all of the powers vested in the other by statute or otherwise."

Two Men in One Job

There it is in his own words—two men in one job.

Now, my opponent has complained that I did not tell the whole story about that executive order. I am happy to accept the invitation. Here's the rest of it.

That executive order created the usual conflicts. Within two months that War Food Administrator, Mr. Chester Davis, resigned. He was drafted to do a big job and then prevented from doing it. Here is what he said: "I find that I have assumed a public responsibility while the authority, not only over broad food policy, but day-to-day actions, is being exercised elsewhere."

So, we lost a first-class man. Another man was put in the job and the chaos rolled on. But there is still more to this story of two or more men in one job. The White House cabal had been trying to get rid of Harry Slattery, the rural electrification administrator. Finally they offered to create a new job for him, at the same salary and at the taxpayers' expense. He was asked to undertake a special study of rural electrification not in China, this time, but in war-torn Europe in 1943.

But Mr. Slattery stuck to his job. So the Secretary of Agriculture appointed a deputy administrator and gave orders to the entire REA staff that henceforth they should all report to the administrator through his deputy. The deputy moved in and took charge, firing people right and left. And just at the time when the REA should be getting ready to do a big postwar job providing electricity to farmers, it has been torn apart by conflict and confusion between the usual two men in one job.

Cabinet Ups and Downs

The White House spreads confusion from the cabinet level up. And the Secretary of Agriculture spreads confusion from the cabinet level down. That's why we need a responsible cabinet in this country. That's why it's time for a change.

I am resisting the temptation to talk at length about these things. Time does not permit discussion of what happened to support prices in the hog market and the egg market during the past year. But one thing is very clear: When the Government makes a pledge to support hog prices, for example, the farmer ought to know who is responsible—whether it is the OPA or the War Food Administrator or the Director of Economic Stabilization or the Secretary of Agriculture or who.

The hog market scandal is but another example of the fact that for 12 years in this country we have had an unmanageable surplus of promises—promises lightly made, sketchily kept, or openly violated.

That is why it is so important to restore efficiency as well as integrity to our Government, so that its spoken word may be trusted once again.

Farm Program Cited

To that end my party in its national convention adopted a platform to which I am pledged. The unqualified pledges of that platform read in part, as follows:

"A Department of Agriculture under practical and experienced administration free from regimentation and confusing Vovernment manipulation and control of farm programs.

"An American market price to the American farmer and the protection of such price by means of support prices, commodity loans, or a combination thereof, together with such other economic means as will assure an income to agriculture that is fair and equitable in comparison with labor, business and industry. . . .

"Dispocition of surplus war commodities . . . without destroying markets or continued production and without benefit to speculative profiteers.

"The control and disposition of future surpluses by means of new uses developed through constant research, vigorous development of foreign markets . . . adjustments in production of any given basic crop only if domestic surpluses should become abnormal and exceed manageable proportions.

"Intenifield research to discover new crops, and new and profitable uses for existing crops.

"Support of the principle of bona fide farmer-owned and farmer-operated cooperatives.

"Consondation of all Government farm credit under a nonpartisan board.

"To make life more attractive on the family-type farm through development of rural road, sound extension of rural electrification service to the farm and elimination of basic evils of tenancy . . .

"Serious study of and search for a sound program of crop insurance with emphasis upon establishing a self-supporting program.

"A comprehensive program of soil, forest, water and wildlife conservation and development and sound irrigation projects, administered as far as possible at State and regional levels."

To these pledges we stand committed and, while this program is comprehensive, we may be sure that the farmers of our country can be relied upon to propose sound measures to meet any new kind of emergency which may arise. As the farmers of my own State, here today, know so well, your next administration may be counted on to welcome such programs.

Here we have a broad, forward-looking policy for the specific welfareof agriculture, but unless we have a market which can pay a fair price, the farmer will continue to have an inadequate income. He must not again find it necessary to live on his depreciation, on the paint he cannot afford to put on his barn.

Inseparable Problems

The farm and food problems of the United States are inseparable. Neither will be solved until all our people are well fed, and our agriculture is stabilized on a par with industry and labor.

We can have fully employed agriculture with fair prices and a real market if we have three square meals a day for all our people. That can be obtained through a fully employed expanding industry with real money for real jobs.

By heroic efforts and against every obstacle our farmers increased food production by one-third. It will not be easy to maintain balance during the changeover from war to peace. It is going to take ingenuity, teamwork and the unhesitating will of Government to maintain prices and wages and income without undue inflation or shrinkage from the present scale.

We in America have had the American standard of living—we have had more to consume than any other nation, because we prothe courage to push forward as our forefathers pushed beyound the duced more. We must again have frontiers of their day.

No Return to Scarcity Theory

Despite our war prosperity, millions of families in America still do not get enough of the right things to eat. We have still further to go. We must never go back to the scarcity theories and shrinking economy of the New Deal years. We must go forward and develop the great American market for our farm products through improved diet for the American people. If we can keep set on this objective, we shell need, not a reduction, but an increase in food production. We must not go back to those dismal days in the middle age of the New Deal when two families out of five in America were living at undernourished level of less than $20 a week.

Let us have an end of generalities about the abundant life from a Government which for eight long years promoted a chattering fear of production.

For this we need a Government in Washington whose primary interest is not in fighting within itself, not in teaching people to feed a family of five on a relief income of $700 a year.

Must Make and Do Things

Before us lies the immediate practical prospect and reality of jobs—the business of making things and doing things—real jobs for real money, real prices in a real market.

This must be the fundamental which provides three square meals a day for our people, as well as cars, washing machines, radios, tractors, highline power, running water, education and all the undeveloped realities which lie within our reach.

To these fundamentals, a productive and a prosperous agriculture is essential to the future of America. That future we can and will achieve by the constructive program I have outlined since the beginning of the campaign. And in doing so, we must again restore the freedom of the individual farmer from dictation and control by his own Government. The farmers of our country have broken new frontiers in their productive power. It is our solemn duty to equal their contribution by going forward with a productive, growing and secure America.

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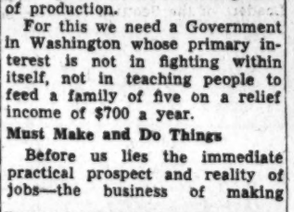

NOV. 7

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LEYTE

From Page 1

stone Islands of the same name, from the island of Cebu.

Japs Admit Retreat

(A Tokyo broadcast admitted the Japanese were in retreat on Yeyte, saying its forces were holding a vital height on the western side of the island from which they were firing artillery against the advancing Americans. Tokyo also reported that 20 to 30 American transports off the Leyte capital of Tacloban were pouring more men and supplies ashore.

(Tokyo alleged that Japanese naval planes were attacking the American transports and that since the invasion of Leyte on October 20 had sunk or damaged 108 warships or transports. The enemy broadcast said that in the latest series of attacks on Friday three large transorts were sunk, three unidentified ships set afire, and two cruisers were hit with torpedoes.)

Col. Frank Strome Gets Citation

Fort George G. Meade, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—Col. Frank P. Strome, Third Service Command surgeon, was presented today with a certificate of commendation for "outstanding and meritorious performance of duty."

On the second of a two-day conference of commanders of posts in the Third Service Command, Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, commanding general, gave Colonel Strome the commendation which stated he "has succeeded in bringing the medical service of the command to an outstandingly high state of efficiency." The medical officer was credited with planning, organizing and supervision hospitals, hospital functions and other medical activities.

Second Time in 149 Years

Exeter, N. H. (U.P.).—For only the second time in 149 years the old Concord sawmill at Exeter is not being operated this spring. Because of the labor shortage no wood was cut in the vicinity of the mill and so there was no work for it.

29 AST Trainees Graduat eat V.M.I.

Lexington, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Graduation exercises in V. M. I.'s Jackson Memorial Hall were held ized Training program trainees who this morning for 29 Army Specialreceived certificates for completing an advanced course in electrical engineering.

Most of the graduates have been at V. M. I. since May, 1943, when the ASTP unit was established.

Flintstone Revives Fair After 9-Year Lapse

Flintstone, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—The Flintstone Community Fair will be revived after a lapse of 9 years and will be held November 3 and 4 in the Flintstone School, fair directors have announced.

Exhibits will include corn, wheat, butter, potatoes, fruit, sewing, maked goods and handicraft. Judges from the extension department of the University of Maryland will make the cash awards.

Darden Honored By Coast Gaurd For Security Aid

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Governor Colgate W. Darden, jr., this morning was presented in the executive offices here the security shield of honor of the U. S. Coast Guard for outstanding contributions to the Coast Guard's port security program.

Awarded by Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard commandan, the official presentation was made by Commodore Gordon T. Finlay, District Coast Guard officer.

Governor Darden's citation was for strengthening the security which has been maintained in the commonwealth's seaport. It said:

"By his wise Administration of the powers entrusted to his as chief executive of the commonwealth of Virginia in coordination the protective forces of the State and municipalities, he was materially strengthened, by deed and example, the security which has been maintained in the vital ports of Virginia. The outstanding cooperation manifested by the various local communities and the Administrative officers of each is an indication of the pronounced sense of responsibility he entertains for the importance of the security program of the United States Coast Guard."

'Palestine Day' Set

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—Governor O'Conor proclaimed today November 2 as "Palestine Day" in Maryland, in recognition of the day on which the Jewish people will commemorate the twenty-seventh anniversary of the issuance of the Balfour declaration, which pledged the reestablishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine.

The average cow gives 4700 pounds of milk yearly, enough to furnish four men in uniform their daily allotment of milk, buttter, cheese and evaporated milk.

STILWELL

From Page 1

nist forces has also been a source of trouble.

President Roosevelt recently dispatched Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War, and Donald M. Nelson, former chairman of the War Production Board, to China, reportedly to find solutions to these problems. Hurley is still in China. Nelson, who returned to Washington recently, is expected to go back to China soon with plans to stimulate Chinese war production.

A graduate from West Point in 1904, Stilwell has spent a large part of his military career in the Far East, particularly China. He speaks Chinese.

An outspoken warrior, Stilwell has been known as "Vinegar Joe," for his tart comments.

It was believed that his method of expressing himself might have contributed to his removal, although official confirmation was lacking.

However, one source stated that Stilwell had differed not only with Chiang, but with Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, his subordinate officer, and the British.

According to this source, Chiang and Chennault favored greater use of airpower.

Hear Dorothy Thompson on Station WOL 4:30 P. M., E. W. T. TODAY—Sunday

Waldorf Soldier In Guam Action

A West Coast Army Air Base, Oct. 28 (AP).—Last August 10 was a busy day for Pfc. Louis T. Uullman, 23-year-old infantryman from Waldorf, Md., who spent it earning the Purple Heart and the Combat Infantryman Badge cleaning out Japs fgrom the coral caves on Guam.

Back in this country for hospital treatment, Private Uullman missed the last week of the wihrlwind campaign which returned the Stars and Stripes to Guam but he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had accounted for a few Japs on his own before getting out of action.

"You didn't keep score on them," he said. "So many were being knocked off that you didn't know who shot which Jap, most of the time."

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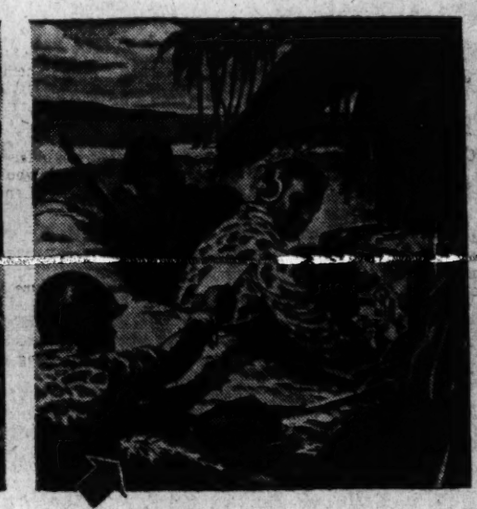

Afield The American brand of lightning warfare depends upon perfect communications for its amazing speed and devastating surprise. Portable transmitters, receivers and miracles of radar have resulted from Crosley's greatly expanded engineering and manufacturing facilities, soon to be devoted to civilian needs.

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THIS is the Crosley picture of 100% war effort, of progress, expansion, and practical postwar planning for civilian products. We are proud to be a part of this picture as Crosley Distributors.

It is our responsibility to see that Crosley engineering, production and service facilities in full measure are made available to the communities we serve through dependable, competent retail outlets.

INTERESTED DEALERS, are invited to become a part of this picture too. Its bright future is assured by the hundreds of thousands of Crosley products that have performed so dependably during the years of war, by the experience and constructive policies of the Crosley organization and by the enthusiasm of Crosley distributors and dealers—everywhere.

We'll be glad to discuss the Crosley retail franchise with interested merchants in open markets.

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Fairfax Begins Operation of Sewer Nov. 1

Arlington-Fairfax Bureau, The Post, 1620 N. Buchanan St. Tel. CH. 3230.

Fairfax County will assume operation of the 20-mile sewer system constructed by the Federal Works Agency in the county on November 1, accoording to an announcement yesterday by Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works dAministrator.

The project, which cost approximately $1,900,000, extends from Falls Church to a point 600 feet off-shore in the Potomac river near new Alexandria. The trunk sewer lines generally follow the courses of Cameron Run, Tripps Run and Holmes Run from their origin near Falls Church and in many sections are wholly encased in concrete. Divided into two sections, the sewer serves a vast section of the county, Falls Church and nearby communities on one side, and developments west of Falls Church on the other.

Operation of the system will be under the direct supervision of James J. Corbalis, chief engineer, Fairfax County District No. 1.

McLean Child Care

The most prominent health problem among McLean School children is defective teeth, according to Dr. Dorothy V. Whipple, school physician, who gave a report on school examinations before a group of more than 100 mothers at the October meeting of the McLean Parent-Teacher Association.

Mrs. A. Z. Gardiner, association president, who introduced Dr. Whipple, explained that every child in the school had been given the medical examination which the Fairfax County School Board had authorized Dr. Whipple to make this fall.

Dr. Whipple, who found nearly two-thirds of the McLean School children with obcious dental cares, emphasized the importance of regular visits to the dentists for young children.

Dr. Whipple also stated that she had found more than one-fourth of the children under-weight, and about one-fifth of the children anemic. As an emergency aid in building up these children, Dr. Whipple recommended that they be given iron tablets with their lunch, and that they get more iron by eating plenty of green vegetables and red meat. Many children were found with postural defects, the doctor said.

The physical education program being planned by the school principal, Harry McCary, includes exercises to help develop good postural habits and exercises for those children needing them.

Sergt. Ray Lambert Back in Md.; Hero Of 95 Missions

Catonsville, Md., Oct. 28(AP).—Twenty-two-year-old Sgt. Ray Lambert, who started his army career in tank destroyer unit and wound in the Medical Corps, transferred up in the Air Force, is back home with the air medal and nine oak leaf clusters, the purple heart and a presidential citation. A distinguished flying cross is on the way.

A gunner on a B-24, Sergeant Lambert records reads like this: 1300 flying hours in 95 millions; flew in all three Pacific theaters; participated in six major engagements; was in 15 successive raids over Rabaul and two reconnaissance missions over Tarawa before the invasion; had his gun turret knocked out seven times and spent five months in a hospitals recovering from wounds received on two different missions.

Sergeant Lambert is on his first leave in two years. He will report to Miami, Flor., for a new assignment.

Md. Factory Jobs Continue Drop

Baltimore, Oct. 28 (AP)—Factory employment in Maryland dropped slightly in September, but payrolls rose, John M. Pohlhaus, State Commissioner of Labor and Statistics, reported today.

Employment dropped 1.3 per cent and combined weekly payrolls rose 0.5 per cent—probably because of the payment of overtime rates on Labor Day, the commissioner said.

During the past 21 years, both employment and payrolls have increased from August to September.

Pohlhaus said the 650 establishments reporting employed in September 209,541 persons whose combined weekly earnings were $10,239,289. Average weekly earnings in combined manufacturing industries were placed at $48.87.

Va. Gas Station Operator Gets 2 Years in Slaying

Covington, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Joseph W. Carter was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter by an Alleghany County Circuit Court jury last night and sentenced to 2 years in the penitentiary in the fatal shooting of Roy Botkins last April.

Botkins was killed at a filling station operated by Carter in the Morris Hill section of Alleghany County.

The jury deliberated 2½ hours at the end of a five-day trial. A previous trial resulted in a hung jury.

Manassas Soldier Is Killed by Train

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Pvt. Claude E. Smith, en route to his home at Manassas, Va., to spend a 24-hour leave, was struck and killed by a train at Covington, Va., officials of Ashford General Hospital reported today.

The body of Private Smith was found early yesterday on the railroad tracks at Covington. It was brought to the hosptial here for identification and investigation.

ROOSEVELT

From Page 1

with the overwhelming courage and skill of our fighting men—with the bridge of ships carrying our munitions and men through the Seven Seas—with our gigantic fleet which has pounded the enemy all over the Pacific and has just driven through for a touchdown.

The American people are prepared to meet the problems of peace in the same bold way that they have met the problems of war.

For the American people are resolved that when our men and women return home from this war, they shall have come back to the best possible place on the face of this earth—to a place where all persons, regardless of race, color, creed or place of birth, can live in peace, honor and human dignity—free to speak and pray as they wish—free from want—and free from fear.

Last January, in my message to the Congress on the state of the Union, I outlined an economic Bill of Rights on which "a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all—regardless of station, race or creed:"

I repeat them now:

The right of a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the Nation;

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

Must Go Forward

The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

The right of every family to a decent home;

The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

The right to a good education.

All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being.

Some people have sneered at these ideals as well as the ideals of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms—saying they were the dreams of starry-eyed New Dealers—that it is silly to talk of them because we cannot attain these ideals tomorrow or the next day.

The American people have greater faith than that. I know that they agree with these objec tives—that they demand them—that they are determined to get them—and that they are going to get them.

The American people have a habit of going right ahead and accomplishing the impossible.

And the people today who know that best are the Nazis and the Japs.

Recognizes Simple Fact

This economic bill of rights is the recognition of the simple fact that, in America, the future of the worker and farmer lies in the well-being of private enterprise; and that the future of private enterprise lies in the well-ebing of the worker and farmer.

The well-being of the Nation as a whole is synonymous with the well-being of each and every one of its citizens.

Now, I have the possibly old-fashioned theory that when you far by just talking about them. to achieve, you cannot get very have problems to solve, objectives

You have to go out and do something:

To assure the full realization of the right to a useful and remunerative employment, an adequate program must provide America with close to 60 million productive jobs.

I foresee an expansion of our peacetime productive capacity which will require new facilities, new plants and new equipment—capable of hiring millions more men.

I propose that the Government do its part in helping private enterprise to finance expansion of our private industrial plant through normal investment channels.

For example, business, large and small, must be encouraged by the Government to expand their plants and to replace their obsolete or wornout equipment with new equipment, and to that end, the rate of depreciation on these new plants and facilities for tax purposes should be accelerated.

Recalls 1933

In 1933, when my Administration took office, vast numbers of our industrial workers were unemployed, our plants and businesses were idle, our monetary and banking system in ruins—our economic resources were running to waste. That means more jobs for the worker, increased profits for the business man, and lower cost to the consumer.

By 1940—before Pearl Harbor—we had increased our employment by 10,000,000 workers. We had converted a corporate loss of five and one-half billion dollars in 1932 to a corporate profit (after taxes) of nearly five billion dollars in 1940.

Obviously, to increase jobs after this war, we shall have to increase demands for our industrial and agricultural production, not only here at home, but also abroad.

I am sure that every man and woman in this vast gathering here tonight agree with me in my conviction that never again must we in the United States attempt to isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity.

I am confident that, with Congresional approval, the foreign trade of the United States can be trebled after the war—providing millions of more jobs.

Such cooperative measures provide the soundest economic foundation for a lasting peace. And, after this war, we do not intend to settle for anything less than lasting peace.

When we think of the America of tomorrow, we think of many things.

One of them is the American homes—in our cities, in our villages and on our farms. Millions of our people have never had homes worthy of American standards—well built homes with electricity and plumbing and air and sunlight.

The demand for homes and our capacity to build them call for a program of well over a million homes a year for at least 10 years. Private industry can build and finance the vast majority of these homes. Government can and will assist and encourage private industry to do this, as it has for many years. For those very low income groups that cannot possibly afford decent homes, the Federal Government should continue to assist local housing authorities in meeting that need.

In the future America we think of new highways an dparkways. We think of thousands of new airports to service the new commercial and private air travel which is bound to come after the war. We think of new airplanes, new cheap automobiles with low maintenance and operation costs. We think of new hospitals and new health clinics. We think of a new Merchant Marine for our expanded world trade.

Think of all these vast possibilities for industrial expansion—and you will foresee opportunities for more millions of jobs.

"Must Be Applied to All"

Our economic bill of rights—like the sacred bill of rights of our Constitution itself—must be applied to all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed or color.

In 1941, I appointed a fair employment practice committee to prevent discrimination in war industry and Government employment. The work of the committee and the results obtained more than justify its creation.

I believe that the Congress should by law make the committee permanent.

America must remain the land of high wages and efficient production.

Every full-time job in America must provide enough for a decent living. And that goes for jobs in mines, offices, factories, stores, canneries—and everywhere where men and women are employed.

During the war we have been compelled to limit wage and salary increases for one great objective—to prevent runaway inflation. You all know how successfully we have held the line by the way your cost of living has been kept down.

However, at the end of the war there will be more goods available, and it is only good common sense to see to it that the working man is paid enough, and that the farmers earn enough, to buy these goods and keep our factories running. It is a simple fact that a greatly increased production of food and fiber on the farms can be consumed by the people who work in industry only if those people who work in industry have enough money to buy food and clothing. If industrial wages go down, farm prices will go down too. After the war, we shall of course remove the control of wages and leave their determination to free collective bargaining between trade unions and employers.

Farm Recovery

In this war, the American farmer has been called upon to do far and away the biggest food production job in history.

The American farmer has met that challenge triumphantly.

Despite all manner of war time difficulties—shortage of farm labor and of new farm machinery—the American farmer has achieved a total of food production which is one of the wonders of the world. The American farmer is a great producer; and he must have the means to be also a great consumer. For more farm income means more jobs everywhere in the Nation.

Let us look back for a moment to 1932. All of us remember the spreading tide of farm foreclosures; we remember four-cent hogs, twenty-cent wheat, five-cent cotton.

I am going to give you some figures of recovery—and I am sure you will pardon me if I quote them correctly.

In 1932 the American farmers' net income was only two and one-quarter billion dollars.

In 1940—a year before we were attacked—farm income was more than doubled to five and a half billion dollars.

This year—1944—it will be approximately 13 and one half billion dollars.

"Moguls of 1929"

Certainly the American farmer does not want to go back to a Government owned by the moguls of 1929—and let us bear it constantly in mind that those same moguls still control the destinies of the Republican Party.

We must continue this Administration's policy of conserving the enormous gifts with which an abundant providence has blessed our country—our soil, our forests, our water.

The work of the Tennessee Valley Authority is closely related to our national farm program, and we look toward the similar developments which I have recommended in the valley of the Missouri—in the valley of the Arkansas—and in the Columbia basin.

And incidentally—and as an aside—I cannot resist the temptation to point to the gigantic contribution to our war effort made by the power generated at TVA and Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

More "Boondoggling"

Do you remember when the building of these great public works was ridiculed as New Deal "boondoggling"? And we are now planning developments at Grand Coulee, which will provide irrigation for many thousands of acres—providing fertile farm land for settlement—I hope—by many of our returning soldiers and sailors.

More "boondoggling!"

This Administration has put into the law of the land the farmer's long dream of parity prices.

And we propose, too, that the Government will cooperate when eth weather will not—by a genuine crop insurance program.

This Administration adopted—and will continue—the policy of giving to as many farmers as possible the chance of owning their own farms.

That means something to those veterans who left their farms to fight for their country.

This time they can grow apples on their own farms instead of having to sell apples on street corners.

Believes in Profit System

I believe in free enterpraise—and always have.

I believe in the profit system—and always have.

I believe that private enterprise can give full employment to our people.

And if anyone feels that my faith in our ability to provide 60 million full-time jobs is fantastic, let him remember that some people said the same thing about my demand in 1940 for 50,000 airplanes.

I believe in exceptional rewards for innovation, skill, and risk-taking by business.

We shall lift production and price control as soon as they are no longer—encouraging private business to produce more of the things to which we are accustomed and also thousands of new things, in ever-increasing volume, under conditions of free and open competition.

This Administration has been mindful from its earliest days, and will continue to be mindful, of the problems of small business as

Small business played a magnificent part in producing thousands of items needed for our armed forces. When the war broke out, they were mobilized into War Production. Mney was loaned to them for machinery. Over one million prime and sub contracts have been distributed among 60,000 smaller plants of the nation.

We shall make sure that small business is given every facility to buy Government-owned plants, equipment and inventories. The special credit and capital requirements of small business will be met.

And small business will continue to be protected from selfish and cold-blooded monopolies and cartels. Beware of that profound enemy of the free enterprise system who pays lip service to free competition—but also labels every anti-trust prosecution as a "persecution."

"Unbeatable Team"

This war has demonstrated that when the American business man and the American worker and the American farmer work together, they form an unbeatable team.

We know that—our Allies know that—and so do our enemies.

That winning team must keep together after the war, and it will win many more historic victories of peace for our country, and for hte cause of security and decent standards of living throughout the world.

We owe it to our fighting men and their families—we owe it to all of our people who have given so much in this war—we owe it to our children—to keep that winning team together.

The future of America, like its past, must be made by deeds—not words.

America has always been a land of action—a land of adventurous pioneering—a land of growing and building.

America must always be such a land.

"Creed of Our Democracy"

The creed of our democracy is that liberty is acquired and kept by men and women who are strong and self-reliant, and possessed of such wisdom as God gives to mankind—men and women who are just, and understanding, and generous to others—men and women who are capable of disciplining themselves.

For they are the rulers and they must rule themselves.

I believe in our Democratic faith and in the future of our country which has given eternal strength and vitality to that faith.

Here in Chicago you know a lot about that vitality .

And as I say good-night to you, I say it in a spirit of faith—a spirit of confidence.

We are not going to turn back the clock.

We are going forward—and—with the fighting millions of our fellow countrymen—we are going forward together.

Valley Dentists To Meet in Luray

Luray, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—The Shenandoah Valley Dental Association will meet at the Mimslyn Hotel November 15 and 16, Dr. J. Vincent Spitler of Luray, president, has announced.

Dr. Robert W. Bolweld, dean of the graduate school of George Washington University, will be the guest speaker at the annual banquet the opening night, speaking on "A Layman Views Dentistry's Future."

Business sessions will be held on Thursday, November 16. Comdr. C. J. Schork, USN., Washington, will give a paper on partial denture constructure, followed by several films.

B. & O. Train Kills Man Sleeping in Tracks

Frederick, Md., Oct. 28 (Spl.).—Apparently falling asleep while lying between the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tracks at Plane No. 4 late last night, a man identified as Henry Maught, 34, Monrovia, was instantly killed when struck by a passing freight train. The engineer, J. E. Hughes, said he saw Maught when the man raised his head but he was unable to halt the train before striking him.

Fair Mortgage Cleared

Frederick, Md., Oct. 28.—Directors of the Frederick County Agricultural Society today announced that profits from the recent fair were sufficient to retire an outstanding $7000 mortgage. Liquidation of the mortgage will relieve the organization of all outstanding indebtedness, officials said.

COLOR

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set labor against agriculture, or business against labor, or any one section against any other section of our country.

"And he will never use his office to claim personal or political credit for the manificent achievements of the American people or for the sacrifices of their sons."

The GOP nominee paused while the crowd, quick to get the implication, cheered and whistled, and then he continued:

"We will bring government by quarreling, by epithet and by abuse to an end—I would like to start the greatest house-cleaning in history, in Washington, D. C. You may take your choice on whether we start with Madame Perkins or Harry Hopkins, or perhaps you like Ickes best. And from there I will go right on down through the list of all those quarreling, petty little men, rattling around in big jobs."

Bid for "Grand Prize"

This journey today, to judge from outward appearances, was far less ambitious than others Governor Dewey has taken in the last two months. The campaign train, for example, had been cut down from 12 cars to 5. Just the same, the stakes were very great.

Governor Dewey was starting out on a whirlwind drive to capture the grand prize in the electoral college—the 47 votes of New York State, which are equal to the votes of 12 of the smaller States.

The Republican challenger will make at least three more speeches in New York. On Tuesday he will speak in Rochester and that night he will deliver a major address in Buffalo. On Saturday night—following a speech in Boston and perhaps others along the Eastern seaboard—he will appear before a huge rally in Madison Square Garden in New York City.

It is difficult to see how Governor Dewey can win the Presidency without New York's great bloc of 47 votes. The polls, for the most part, show him to be ahead of President Roosevelt, but only by a razor's edge. Some political analysts think the race so close in the Empire State that it will be decided by the soldier-sailor vote.

Like "Old Home Week"

Today Gov. Dewey came into the heart of up-State New York's farming area, carrying in his brief case a speech that he put aside in Minneapolis in order to answer President Roosevelt's foreign policy speech of a week ago tonight.

The New York Governor spoke in the gymnasium of the Central High School before an overflow crowd of 3500. For the occasion the trapeze ropes had been furled and flags had been thrown over the hoops of the basketball cages. As Governor Dewey remarked, it was like "old home week."

Among the preliminary orators were County Chairman Rolland B. Marvin, a disciple of the late Wendell Willkie, now a hot Dewey supporter; Lieut. Gov. Joe R. Hanley, and a visitor from the West—Repersentative Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota.

Truman Attacked

Representative Mundt made a blistering attack on Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, President Roosevelt's running mate.

Governor Dewey's speech was pitched in an entirely different tone, and was aimed wholly at what he denounced as the New Deal's failure in dealing with agriculture. Speaking of the scandal in the hog market, he said: "For 12 years in this country we have had an unmanageable surplus of promises — promises — ghtly made, sketchily kept or openly violated."

"Now," said Dewey, "my apponent seeks a vote of confidence on that record. He asks for 16 straight years in the White House. And what does he offer for the future? Nothing different from or better than the program which failed. It took a war to get decent farm prices just as it took a war to get jobs."

Herron Flays Anticharter Plea to Yanks

Attacking Judge Albert E. Brault's recent letter to servicemen, Maj. Gen. C. D. Herron, U. S. Army, retired and a resident of Montgomery County, yesterday termed it a "cunningly devised" attempt to secure an anti-Charter soldier vote and, in the process, "to alienate me from my soldier son."

Simultaneously, John S. Wood, prominent Montgomery County attorney, said the proposed Charter for the County is a "medicine that is far worse than the imaginary disease." He added that whoever thinks "the charter lady is a pious, virtuous, nonpartisan maiden is a misinformed pipe dreamer."

Herron's accusation appeared in a letter, made public yesterday, to Judge Brault.

"By this devious letter and its misstatements, you will undoubtedly garner some votes from those on the firing line . . . but you will just as certainly lose the votes of 90 per cent of those here who see the letter," Herron's letter stated in part.

S. Jay McCathran, jr., Chevy Chase resident and a member of the Citizens Committee to Defeat Charter, said yesterday that there is no need for a change of county government because "the county records are open for inspection and any irregularities under the two-party system certainly would have been disclosed had any existed."

Meanwhile, the Montgomery County Charter Committee issued an appeal to those favoring the Charter to "volunteer the use of their cars for transporting voters to the polls on election day."

Students to Hear Darden

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Governor Darden will speak in the Randolph-Macon College Chapel at Ashland tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the topic. "Basis of Democracy—the Electorate."

Arlington Gas Renewals Start Wednesday

Applicants for "A" gasoline book renewals in Arlington must apply at their nearest school in alphabetical order, from 4:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the rationing board said yesterday.

Applicants must apply in person or through a representative, it was stated, bringing with them the motorists' registration card and the back of the old "A" book.

Persons whose last name begins with a through H should apply, on Wednesday; from I through M, Thursday; and N through Z, Friday. Applicants who do not appear at the schools during the specified times will not receive their books until after December 1, and then will be penalized a month's gas ration, it was stated.

Ration Board officials again warned motorists not to mail in their requests to the board, which will be closed the first three days of November. Any such mailed requests will be returned to the sender.

Books will be issued at the Buckingham Community Center, and at the following schools, from 430 p. m. to 9 p. m.: Barcroft, Charles A. Stewart, Cherrydale, Glencarlyn, Fairlington, Henry Clay, Hume, James Madison, John Marshall, James Monroe, Kate Waller Barrett, Maury, Nellie Custis, Patrick Henry, Pickett, Robert E. Lee, Shirley, Stonewall Jackson, Thomas Nelson Page, Woodrow Wilson, Claude A. Swanson, Washington-Lee, Hoffman-Boston, Kemper and Langston.

Home Nurse Ceremony

Sixteen members of the Home Nursing course at the Henry G. Shirley homes were certified in closing exercises held last week, it was announced yesterday by the Arlington Chapter, American Red Cross. Mrs. James D. Pope, chairman of Home Nursing for the local chapter, spoke at the ceremony, tying in the Home Nursing course with the entire Red Cross program, and urging members of the class to enrill in volunteer service.

Instructor for the class was Mrs. Jean S. Salisbury, R, N. Special speakers during the course were Dr. Ralph G. Beachley, Arlington County public health officer, who spoke on communicable disease; Mrs. Arthur W. True, nutrition; and Mrs. Elizabeth G. Earle, R. N., mental hygiene.

The following received certificates: Mrs. I. B. Benson, 1353 S. 28th st.; Mrs. Sherman B. Brown, 2731 S. Nash st.; Mrs. R. S. Conley, 2663 S. Meade st.; Mrs. B. J. Dolan, 1211 S. 28th st.; Mrs. F. A. Evans, 2755 S. Meade st.; Mrs. L. Gallegos, 1434 S. 28th st.; Mrs. D. L. Grome, 1446 S. 28th st.; Mrs. J. W. Grubic, 1209 S. 28th st.; Mrs. Ray Heiman, 1436 S. 28th st.; Mrs. E. C. Knoderer, 2725 S. 28th st.; Mrs. Roy Morris, 1250 S. 28th st.; Mrs. A. Willis McClung, 1271 S. 28th st.; Mrs. John F. Pizzinski, 1327 S. 28th st.; Mrs. James Rourke, 2705 S. Nash st.; Mrs. E. J. Stolark, 2708 S. Meade st., and Mrs. Betty Thompson, 1463 S. 28th st.

Scottish Rite Memorial Today In Alexandria

As part of the exercises in the fall reunion of the Scottish Rite Masons of northern Virginia and the Valley of Virginia in Alexdria, memorial services will be held today at 2 p. m. in Ivy Hill Cemetery at the grave of George W. Zachary, custodian of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons, in whose honor the present reunion class is named.

Leaders of the Scottish Rite, including John W. Cowles, sovereign grand master, and Robert S. Crump, grand chancellor and sovereign grand inspector general of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons, will officiate.

General chairman of the reunion featuring meetings at the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple on Shooters Hill, Alexandria, October 30, 31, November 1 and 8, is City Treasurer Roger C. Sullivan of Alexandria. Ninety candidates are receiving degrees from the fourth to the 32d, with the degree directors including A. M. Sherwood, Erdman T. Stulz, Riley W. Nixon and Harry H. Newton.

Both Have Same Mother, Didn't Know Each Other

Bainbridge, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—The Navy recruit, standing in a Bainbridge Naval Training Station canteen line, spotted a familiar name on a letter protruding from a companion's jacket pocket.

"Say, do you know Mrs. Hadwin," he asked.

"Do I know her? She's my mother." was the response.

"Well, she's mine, too," said the recruit.

The boys, Jesse and Walt Hadwin of Furman, N. C., hadn't met for many years.

Glenn Martin Urges U. S. Call On 'Last Manpower Reserves'

Baltimore, Oct. 28 (AP).—Asserting that his company could "not even meet a perfectly normal turnover rate with replacements," aircraft manufacturer, Glenn L. Martin said today it was time for the country to call on its "last reserves of manpower and womanpower" lest the progress of our armed forces be adversely affected.

"We mus tnot and we cannot leave our great fighting forces stranded or hampered for lack of the sinews of war," he declared in a statement.

"How can we keep up our schedules when we are thousands of people short?" he demanded. "My own company, for example, with the highest priorities the armed services can give us, cannot even meet a perfectly normal turnover rate with replacements. And this at a time when the Navy is calling insistently for every long-range aircraft we can turn out for the war against Japan.

"While it is true that we are scraping the bottom of the barrel of normal manpower resources, there are plenty of people—women and draft-proof men—who have never got their feet wet in this war. I think it's high time we call on our people to make some sacrifices in personal convenience, even if high wages don't appeal to them."

Martin blamed "heavy draft demands, the confusion caused by cut-back announcements for less-essential munitions and the persistent and perverted belief that the Allies will coast in on their present victory wave" for the situation.

"The bloodiest and most difficult fighting is ahead of us," he said. "Having pushed our enemies back on their homelands, we will meet all the concentrated fury they can bring to bear. This is especially true of Japan, whose main army and navy we have never met. And as the range grows greater, our supply problem becomes more difficult. We must not and we cannot leave our great fighting forces stranded or hampered for lack of the sinews of war."

"Japan, Germany, Russia and England have all called on their last reserves of manpower and womanpower," said the pioneer aircraft manufacturer and owner of the company bearing his name.

"The time has come for us to call on ours."

He said there would be no layoffs at his plant after Germany fell. "On the contrary, demands on us will increase sharply."

Model Airplane Club Will Stage 2d Contest Today

The Model Airplane Club of Annandale, Va., this afternoon will hold the second in its series of three Sunday afternoon gas-powered model plane contests at 1 o'clock at Baileys Cross Roads airport.

Thus far in the series, which began last Sunday, the leaders are the father-son team of Lyall Steger, jr. and sr., of 1341 Queen st. ne., followed by the father-son-daughter team of Bryton Barron of Springfield Va.

Don Justice, 2943 Dinwiddie st., Arlington, director of the contests, yesterday announced that although the contest is limited to members of the Annandale club, any model plane enthusiast may join the club and thus enter the contest upon payment of $1 annual dues. The airport is about half a mile from Baileys Cross Roads and may be reached by bus out Columbia pike.

WORK

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shrunk almost to the vanishing point."

There are now on hand at the local USES more than 21,000 unfilled orders for workers. Over 88 per cent are in establishments classified as essential or locally-needed.

The following breakdown of jobs begging for workers in the District was supplied by Connolly to indicate where the shortages are:

Categories of Jobs

Managerial positions are open for 876 workers; clerical, 2,179; service trades, like laundries, restaurants, hotels, etc., 5288; skilled work as tool-makers, machinists, etc., 4539; semiskilled, 1887, and unskilled, 2948.

However, the WMC's latest move is not so drastic as to rule out some "self-determination" by job-seekers in special cases. The order requires referral by the USES only to jobs in the four top priority groups, but the applicant has leeway where such employment might involve hardship on himself or his family, working conditions or salary lower than he previously had, and where his skills would be under-utilized.

But if these extenuating circumstances do not exist and he turns down the offers "without good cause," the applicant "may receive no additional job offers" in other categories.

The recruiting of temporary workers not normally in the labor market during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons was permitted following a petition by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. Firms in this group may proceed with independent hiring after filing detailed statements of need for approval by the area WMC office.

Data Required

Such hiring will count against their employment ceiling, it was pointed out, and will be based on submitted data, including: Increase of business in this season in past years, peak employment in the same past seasons, estimated number of workers needed this year, current employment and the establishment's ceiling.

None of the workers hired under this plan may have skills which could possibly be usde in essential industry or have been employed in essential jobs since May 23, 1943. Their names, addresses and Social Security numbers must be filed in weekly reports with the area office of WMC. And if they wish to work after December 23, they must be referred to USES, where an effort will be made to route them into essential industry.

FUND

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Country Home, both war fund agencies, already has raised 131 per cent of its quota or a total of $1579.50. Miss Alice Van A. Alexander heads this section.

Special groups for solicitation in their respective residential areas have been organized by members of the Citizens Association of Takoma Park, Crestwood Citizens Association, Episcopal Ear, Eye and Throat Hospital, Jewish Consumptive Society, Ladies of St. Gabriel's, Philippine Commonwealth, Sisterhood of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, and the Washington chapter of the American Organization for Rehabilitation.

PRESIDENT

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Governor of New York, "I formed the habit of quoting correctly." He told them that was why he was going to Chicago tonight and why, between now and election day, he would "point out and correct more." Bareheaded and wearing a gray traveling suit, he jested with the cheering crowd, and ad-libbing his speech to twice its prepared length.

After paying a war tribute to the railroad labor in this railroad town of 145,000, the President said he saw by the papers that Indiana is a "doubtful State."

Someone yelled "doubtful for Dewey," and the crowd laughed. Mr. Roosevelt said he and Governor Schricker (Democratic nominee for the Senate), had a hunch about that, "and on some other occasions my hunches have proven to be true."

"Same Franklin Roosevelt"

He pointed up what many believe to be one of the supreme objectives of these last two strenuous tours, an answer to continued opposition references to his age and health.

"I am sure a majority of Indiana voters know that I'm the same Franklin Roosevelt who campaigned 12 years ago," he said.

"I hope to come back here once more in the next four years as President. You'll find me just the same and I'll be wearing the same sized hat."

Everywhere he was urging the people, regardless of party, to vote on election day.

"I'd hate to be reelected by a little bit of a vote," he said at Fort Wayne. "That wouldn't spell democracy. If I am reelected I want it to be by a big vote, and if I'm defeated I don't want it to be by a small vote. I'd always have the feeling that if everybody had voted, I'd be in."

Rides Into Indian Summer

The bad weather that had tried him in New York and Philadelphia had lifted now and a warm Indian Summer sun preceded him across the rich farmlands and into Chicago.

There Mayor Edward J. Kelly had done everything necessary to overflow the Soldiers' Field and its approaches (normal seating capacity 110,000). More than half a million tickets had been distributed in advance for these seats. Each of the 50 ward organizations had received about 10,000 tickets. And CIO shop stewards had received another 100,000.

Kelly also had seen to it that every theatrical ticket agency had a supply.

Of the States Mr. Roosevelt rode through today, Dr. George Gallup lists Indiana's 13 electoral ballots as "definitely for Dewey" with 54 per cent of the vote. Gallup gives Dewey a 53 per cent (4 per cent is his margin of safety) to take Ohio's 25 ballots, with only a 52 per cent chance to take Illinois' 28.

"Nip and Tuck"

The Chicago Sun straw poll which clocked the split outcome of the 1940 Illinois election, figures this year's contest as a "hoss" race in Illinois for everyone except Republican Governorship Candidate Wight Green, leading today by 53.83 per cent.

In these nip-and-tuck figures, and in record-breaking Cook County registrations, a Democratic augury, lies the explanation for Roosevelt's trip to Chicago. Tomorrow his train will idle back to Washington, but at least one more campaign venture appears in the making before the President makes his climax appeal for reelection in Boston next Saturday.

WAR

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t e Nazis for the Maas and Waal Rhine crossings.

From west to east they scored these successes:

Canadian infantry crossed the Beveland Island Canal to the west bank and reached to within 3 miles of a junction with the forces expanding a bridgehead on the island's southeast coast.

Falls Without Shot

On the mainland, the Germans abandoned without a fight the anchor of their defense line at Bergen op Zoom, which the Canadians quickly occupied. Bergen op Zoom, historically called "the key to Holland, has repulsed numerous assaults in the past 400 years, but this time it fell without a shot.

Hastening northward, British and Polish units under Canadian army command were within a mile of Roosendaal, which is 10 miles below the Willemstad ferry crossing of the broad Hollandsch Diep, one of the Rhine's seaward outlets.

The road hub of Breda was being approached within two and one-half miles by converging Canadian and Polish units, while 7 miles eastward the British cut the Breda-Tilburg road.

Tilburg itself fell to British Tommies, and the happy citizens billeted the muddy, wet soldiers in the plush magnificence of the palace of William II, grandfather of Queen Wilhelmina.

The British armor and infantry slashed on through Loon op Zand, 5 miles north of Tilburg, and headed for Oosterhout and the Geertrudenberg bridge across the Maas, a main German escape route.

'S Hertogenbosch was cleaned up and a German counterattack on the east side of the Allied salient had been checked.

BABY

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completed one year in a graduate school of social work. The supervisors must have an additional 3 years' experience with an accredited child-placing group.

Organization now operating with insufficiently trained personnel may be approved for licensing only if "staff members have demonstrated an ability to maintain accepted standards of child care."

Two Men Held In Train Death Of Virginian

Jonesville, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Commonwealth's Attorney Robert B. Ely said today that Emory Head, 30, and his nephew, Hatley Stanley, 16, from near Woodway, are both being held in the Jonesville jail on charges of murder in the death of Robert Coy Bishop, 24, of Stickleyville.

Bishop's body was found mangled and strewn for 200 yards along the main line track of the L. & N. Railroad a mile east of the Pennington Gap depot Sunday morning.

Mr. Ely said that "the evidence is circumstantial." He related that an investigation had revealed Head and his nephew had coaxed Bishop to leave a cafe in Pennington Gap with them late Saturday night to go to the railroad yard to drin' wine, and that the men had been drinking. The men were seen fighting, he continued, near the scene where Bishop's body was found the next morning and at a restaurant in the east end of Pennington Gap the next day the pair were quoted as saying they had "beat up someone."

Deputy Claude Benfield, who first invstigated Bishop's death, said he picked up a knife and two hats on the scene.

Head and Stanley were arrested yesterday and held in custody by the Lee County uthorities. Their case is expected to be considered by the December Circuit Court Grand Jury.

VFW Head to Speak

Leesburg, Va., Oct. 28.—W. H. Chadwick, national director of field service for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, will be the guest speaker at the meeting of the Leesburg Lions Club at the Leesburg Inn on November 1. Mr. Chadwick's subject will be "The Veterans' Post War Views and Plans."

Edwards Cites Sharp Rise in Farm Income

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Horace Edwards, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in a broadcast speech last night cited many of what he termed accomplishments of hte Democratic party during the Roosevelt administration and urged the voters in the State to apply the test of experienced ability in the coming election.

The speaker, who broadcast over Statino WRVA, contrasted at length conditions which existed when the Democrats took office in 1933 with those which prevailed 10 years later and urged Virginia voters to "look at some of the facts here in Virginia which tell the story."

As an instance of what he said had been accomplished undre the Democratic admnilistration, he asserted that in 1933 "the farmers of Virginia were in desperate straits. Their income had dropped to $131,123,000.

"Under the Democratic party and President Roosevelt it rose in 1943 to $353,476,000 . . . or almost three times what it was in 1933. Payrolls in Virginia had dropped to $617,000,000 but under the Democratic party and President Roosevelt this had climbed to $2,362,000,000 in 1943, an increase of 283 per cent."

Edwards also recounted, among other things, that "the counties and cities of Virginia bear monuments that will go down through the years. "In public roads, school houses, auditoriums, hospitals and other public improvements, all of which were "made possible by the Democratic party under President Roosevelt."

'Saved Capitalism'

Williamsburg, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Ashton Dovell of Williamsburg, former speaker of the House of Delegates, said at a meeting here last night that President Roosevelt had saved capitalism by reform instead of destruction.

Dovell, who spoke at a gathering of Williamsburg and James City County Democrats ni the courthouse here, charged that the Republican Party had forgotten the strk tragedy which confronted the country in 193 fillowing 12 years of the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover regime.

When Mr. Roosevelt took office at the end of that period, he said, both parties were standing in line in Washington begging that the President do something. He traced steps which he said restored confidence in the Nation after the bank moratorium.

Flannagan Criticized

Bland, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Ralph L. Lincoln of Marion, Republican nominee for Congress in the Ninth District, in a speech here last night charged that his Democratic opponent is a member of only one House committee, yet "he does not perform competently" on that.

Lincoln, speaking on the same program as Fred McWane, Lynchburg Republican leader, asserted that Representative John W. Flannagan of Bristol, has served on only one committee in Congress and "yet as chairman of the House Agriculture subcommittee charged with investigating farm marketing, he has delayed for more than a year in launching this investigation."

Roosevelt Sets Armistice Day As Epoch of Peace

President Roosevelt, in a proclamation designating November 11 as Armistice Day, yesterday called upon the people of the United States to resolve that the victories of World War II shall produce not merely an armistice but "institutions capable of establishing a peace that shall endure."

The proclamation, issued by the White House, called upon the people to rededicate themselves to the tasks of waging Worl War II to a victorious conclusion and establishing an enduring peace.

It recalled that the armistice of November 11, 1918, marked the cessation of the battles of World War I, but added that the peace again has been broken "and we and our Allies, uniting to reestablish peace and liberty, have deployed our forces by land, sea and air, and are confident of victory."

Dinner to Open Drive

Berryville, Va., Oct. 28.—The annual drive for Boy Scout funds will open with a dinner Monday night, Hobson McGehee, drive chairman, stated today. Col. Ashby Miller, president of the Shenandoah Area Council, will be one of the guests.

Va. Sergeant Honored

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 28 (Spl.) The Bronze Star has been awarded Staff Sergt. Eugene Mitchell of Fredericksburg for meritorious conduct in action in France on July 7.

Died

BLAUBOCK, ISABELLA. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, at her home, Great Falls, Va., ISABELLA BLAUBOCK, beloved wife of the late Carl Blaubock and mother of Mrs. Albert G. Schmitz. Funeral services at her late residence Monday, October 30, at 12 noon. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery.

DIDUCHIANICO, JOSEPH. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, at Mount Alto Hospital, JOSEPH DIDUCHIANICO, beloved husband of the late Mary Diduchianico of 919 Kennedy st. nw. Funeral from the Timothy Hanlon funeral home, 641 H st. ne., on Monday, October 30, at 8:30 a. m., high requiem mass at Holy Name Church at 9:00 a. m. Interment St. Mary Cemetery.

FOLEY, GEORGE W. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, GEORGE W. FOLEY, beloved son of Alice Boylan. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., until Monday, October 30, at 8:30 a. m. Mass in St. Peter's Catholic Church at 9 a. m. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

GERMAN, PHYLLIS A. Suddenly, on Friday, October 27, 1944, at her late residence, Berwyn, Md., PHYLLIS A. GERMAN, beloved daughter of Daniel and Maye German. Remains resting at Chambers Riverdale funeral home until Sunday, October 29, at 11 a. m. Interment in Warrenton, Va.

GIBSON, ALMA C. Suddenly, on Thursday, October 26, 1944, at Leland Memorial Hospital, ALMA C. GIBSON, beloved wife of the late Charles Newton Gibson, sr., and mother of Charles N. Gibson, jr., Vernon L. Gibson (sergeant, U. S. A., overseas), and Mrs. Cora Elva Gibson and Mrs. Dora B. Bumgartner and sister of Mrs. Mabel Leake. Services at Chambers Riverdale funeral home on Sunday, October 29, at 2 p. m. Interment Staunton, Va.

GRAEBNER, FREDERICK M. Suddenly, on Tuesday, October 24, 1944, at Doctors Hospital, FREDERICK M. GRAEBNER, beloved husband of Irene J. Graebner and father of Frederick M., jr., and Leonard P. Graebner and stepfather of Ashton Armstrong. Friends may call at his late residence, 2908 20th st. ne., where services will be held on Monday, October 30, at 2 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

HAVEN, WALTER M. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, WALTER M. HAVEN, beloved brother of Joseph A. Haven of Merrick, Long Island, N. Y. Funeral services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, October 30, at 11 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

KELLY, CLARA M. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, CLARA M. KELLY, wife of the late Daniel A. Kelly and sister of Mrs. Bertie Hopcraf and Walter Nicewaner. Remains resting at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., until Monday, October 30, at 9:30 a. m. Mass in St. Peter's Catholic Church at 10 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

MULLIN, GEORGE B., JR. Suddenly, on Friday, October 27, 1944, at his home, Burnt Mills, Md., GEORGE B. MULLIN, JR., beloved husband of Mary Margaret Mullin and father of Mary Margaret, George Ann and Christine Clare Mullin. Mr. Mullin rests at the Warner E. Pumphrey funeral home, 8434 Georgia ave., Silver Spring, Md., where prayers will be said on Monday, October 30, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. John's Catholic Church, Forest Glen, Md., where requiem mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

SELECMAN, MARY L. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, at her residence, Miami Beach, Fla., MARY L. SELECMAN, beloved wife of Charles L. Selecman and mother of Mrs. Kenneth Schenstone of London, England. Remains resting at the S. H. Hines Co. funeral home, 2901 14th st. nw., after 9 a. m. Monday. Funeral services at the above funeral home on Monday, October 30, at 1 p. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

SPAIGHT, JOHN D. On Friday, October 27, 1944, JOHN D. SPAIGHT, beloved husband of the late Catherine H. Spaight and father of Mrs. Hanora Robertson, Mrs. Catherine C. Brown, Thomas L. and John D. Spaight, U. S. N. R. Remains resting in the Chapel of P. A. Taltavull, 436 7th st. sw., until Monday, October 30, at 9 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Dominick's Church at 9:30 a. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Prospect Hill Cemetery.

SWEENEY, TERENCE H. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, at his home, 4801 Bradley blvd., Chevy Chase, Md., TERENCE H. SWEENEY, beloved husband of Lavinia M. Sweeney. Remains resting at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase funeral home of Wm. Reuben Pumphrey. Services on Monday, October 30, at Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, where requiem mass will be offered at 9:30 a. m. Interment Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

TAYLOR, MILDRED M. On Friday, October 27, 1944, at Sibley Hospital, MILDRED M. TAYLOR, beloved wife of Thomas M. Taylor and mother of Paul Allen and Thomas M. Taylor, jr. Services at Chambers funeral home, 517 11th st. se., on Monday, October 30, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Washington National Cemetery.

WATT, ELBERT. On Thursday, October 26, 1944, at his residence, 711 8th st. ne., ELBERT WATT, beloved husband of Emma Watt. Funeral services at the Timothy Hanlon funeral home, 641 H st. ne., on Monday, October 30, at 1 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

WEAVER, MAJ. GEN. WALTER REED. On Friday, October 27, 1944, at Walter Reed Hospital, WALTER REED WEAVER, major general, U. S. A. A. C., retired, husband of Elizabeth K. J. Weaver. Friends will assemble at the memorial gate entrance of Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, October 30, at 1:40 p. m. Services will be held at the grave at 2 p. m.

CONNECTICUT VOTERS!
GET YOUR ABSENTEE BALLOT AT ONCE

HOW? Either (1) Write to Town Clerk of your home town giving (a) your name, (b) your Connecticut voting address,

or

(2) Call Democratic Absentee Voters Headquarters, 907 14th St. N.W.—Phone DIstrict 1717.

or

(3) Call Timothy Quinn at DIstrict 0718.

YOUR BALLOT MUST BE RETURNED BY 8:00 A. M. ON NOVEMBER 7th.

Group Chartered to Create Patrick Henry Memorial Shrine

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Application for a charter for the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation was filed today with the State Corporation Commission.

The application stated purposes of the proposed corporation, not organized for profit, were to "establish a perpetual memorial in commemoration of the life and character of Patrick Henry and to erect and maintain shrines and monuments at places connected with the life of Patrick Henry, and in general to collect and distribute historical facts, literature and mementoes which would serve the general purpose of this corporation; to purchase, preserve and maintain the property located in Charlotte and Campbell Counties, Virginia, known as 'Red Hill,' the last home and burial place of Patrick Henry, together with the farm of 921 acres and buildings thereon."

Other purposes of the corporation were listed as "securing funds for the restoration, maintenance, improvement and endowment thereof," and "to that end the said property may be forever set apart as a national shrine, dedicated to the aims, ideals and purposes for which Patrick Henry lived and labored."

James S. Easley of Richmond was elected president of the foundation, and Fielding L. Williams of Richmond was elected secretary.

Affairs of the corporation are to be managed by not less than 15 nor more than 60 trustees.

It is also contemplated, Easley said today, to have representatives from every State in the Nation and representatives of all national revolutionary patriotic societies to serve on the board of trustees.

F.W. Breuil, 74, Dies; Famed as Gun Collector

El Dorado, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—Francis W. Breuil, 74, owner of what was perhaps the most complete gun collection in the country, died at his home of a paralytic stroke last night. He had been in ill health for about a year.

A philanthropist, adventurer and former Army scout, Breuil claimed to have built the engine for the first submarine for the United States Navy.

Breuil served as a scout in the Spanish-American War and when the Dorchester County Minute Men, a community defense unit, was organized, amazed officials by registering enough weapons to equip ten companies of 50 men each.

His gun collection included antique and modern firearms among them were the duelling pistols of Capt. William Bligh, hard-boiled British skipper made famous by the saga of "Mutiny on the Bounty."

Breuil was captain and commanding officer of the Dorchester County Minute Men, and one of his last request was that only the immediate family and members of the company attend the private funeral services to be held at his home tomorrow.

He is survived by his wife, three children and two grandsons.

Sevens A-Plenty

Los Angeles (U.P.).—"Mommie," 7-year-old, seven-toed cat, gave birth to seven, seven-toed kittens recently.

Clerk Admits Setting 4 Fires In Hagerstown

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—Magistrate Harry Snyder has called a hearing for Richard Cecil Grove, 31-year-old store clerk, who was charged in a warrant issued last night with arson in the fire at the barn on the Municipal Farm last Monday night.

City Detective Wayne Sellman, who swore to the warrant, said Grove admitted setting fire to the barn as well as to three other properties in which total damage was estimated at about $140,000.

Police Capt. William H. Peters said Grove admitted, "sure, I set the four fires but I didn't turn in any alarms."

The four general alarm fires:

October 6.—A warehouse of the McEwen Furniture Store, in which damage was estimated at $60,000.

October 16.—Bill's Hamburger and the adjacent Howard's Seed Store, in which damage was estimated at $35,000.

October 17.—Ayers Brothers warehouse, in which damage was estimated at $35,000.

October 23.—Municipal Farm barn, in which damage was estimated at $10,000.

Grove was arrested on a Hagerstown street Thursday night.

Works Hard for Nephews

Fitchburg, Mass (U.P.).—Although totally blind, 71-year-old Mrs. Clara Anctil of Fitchburg has knitted 58 sweaters for her 20 nephews in the armed forces.

War Finance Aides in State To Map Drive

Richmond, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Virginia war finance leaders will meet here Thursday for a State-wide conference on the sixth war loan campaign, which opens November 20, James S. Easley, executive manager, war finance commitee for Virginia, announced today.

The conference, to be held at Hotel John Marshall, will begin at 10 a. m. with Dr. Francis P. Gaines of Lexington chairman of the war finance committee, presiding.

Speakers will include C. Francis Cocke of Roanoke, vice chairman; Giles H. Miller, jr., Culpeper, chairman for region 3; A. E. Andersen, Bristol, war bond commitee, Virginia Bankers Association; W. A. Roper, Richmond, American Bankers Association war bond chairman for Virginia; Hugh Leach of Richmond, president, Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, and James S. Easley.

Later there will be a series of group sessions devoted to specialized phases of the Sixth War Loan campaign.

Ted R. Gamble, director, war finance division, Treasury Department, Washington, will be the luncheon speaker.

A meeting of the women's division, with Mrs. George Sloane, of Warrentin, State women's chairman, presiding, will be held after the luncheon.

Fredericksburg Flier Again Decorated

Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 28 (Spl.) Technical Sergt. Raymond H. Hudson of Fredericksburg has been awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal for "meritorious achievement" while participating in Eighth Air Force bombing attacks on military and industrial installations in Germany and Nazi-held territories.

The 22-year-old Flying Fortress engineer is a member of the division which was recently cited by President Roosevelt for its England-Africa shuttle attack on the Messerschmitt factories at Regensburg, Germany. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Hudson, and before entering the Army Air Forces was a chemist's assistant at the Sylvania Industrial Corp.

Montpelier Races Set

Orange, Va., Oct. 28.—Montpelier, estate of Mrs. Marion du Pont Scott, again will be the scene of the annual Montpelier Races to be held this year on Saturday, November 29. W. Barton Mason will auction a large amount of livestock, a feature introduced last year.

Calvert Park Of 3000 Acres Is Advocated

Solomons, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—Legislative Council members had under study today a proposal to establish a 3000-acre public park and outdoor conservation laboratory in Calvert County, adjacent to Chesapeake Bay.

Dr. R. V. Truitt, head of the State Department of Research and Education, and other State officials outlined the plan to council representatives yesterday.

Would Cost $150,000

Dr. Truitt estimated that the land, most of it woodland and having a 7-mile frontage on the bay and the Patuxent River, would cost approximately $150,000.

The council subcommittee was told that eventually the area would contain trailer camps, cabins, picnic and camping areas as well as facilities for swimming, boating, fishing, hunting and horseback riding.

Spokesmen for the forestry and research and education departments and the Tidewater Fisheries Commission advocated the plan, which has been indorsed by other agencies concerned with conservation.

Officials said space would be allotted the various State agencies for the establishment of model experiments in fish and game propagation and conservation, forestry practices and the like.

Total cost of developing the area was not estimated.

Prompt Action Urged

Dr. Truitt told the assembly members that purchase and development of the property should not be delayed until the end of the war, but begun at once. He asked for a hearing before the full council next month, and said representatives of other State departments interested would also appear.

He said the Navy, which has several major installations in the immediate area, would not object to the development provided it be allowed to take over the reservation if necessary in time of emergency.

Pastor Accepts Call

Luray, Va., Oct. 28—The Rev. and Mrs. B. D. Castor will move on November 15 to Mount Jackson, Va., where the Rev. Mr. Castor has accepted a call to the Lutheran Church there. He has served here for ten years in the parish of Stony Man Lutheran Church.

Airport Foes Form Group

Linthicum Heights, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—A number of residents of upper Anne Arundel County planned today an organization designed to forestall establishment of a new Baltimore airport suohtwest of this Baltimore suburb.

Approximately 70 residents of the area met in the local fire hall last night to protest the city aviation commission's proposal to locate the airport on a 2500-acre site southwest of Linthicum Heights.

William H. Muhl, president of the Fifth District Protective Association, named a committee instructed to form a group of civic and community representatives to combat the plan.

State Senator Wilbur R. Dulin (D., Anne Arundel) explained zoning legislation approved by the 1944 special session of the General Assembly and said he believed interests of property owners would be properly safeguarded.

John J. Levay, president of the county commissioners board, said however that he was "in hearty sympathy with you people. If I lived here I would protest the airport's establishment."

Friendship Group Holds Fun Party At Janney School

The Friendship Citizens Association last night gave a "fun festival" at the Janney School, Albemarle and Wisconsin ave., for residents of the area.

One hundred and eight prizes contributed by the neighborhood merchants were given away, and included such items as champagne, free finger waves, cash and an easy chair.

The school auditorium was filled to overflowing, and the guests were entertained by a string quartet from Woodrow Wilson High School, a mass bingo game and a square dance led by a team from American Youth Hostels.

President Oscar Berry of the Friendship Citizens Association made a speech of welcome.

Bouden Elected Head Of Telephone Group

Roanoke, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—James P. Bouden of Charlottesville of the Virginia Telephone and Telegraph Co., was named president of the Virginia Independent Telephone Association at that group's tenth annual meeting here yesterday.

Others elected at the meeting of the board of directors included: W. J. Halloway, Smithfield, Home Telephone Co., first vice president; Lloyd C. Pulley, Gloucester, East Coast Telephone Co., Inc., second vice president; Stanley A. Owen, Manassas, Tri-County Telephone Co., secretary. Kelley McNish of Bristol and the Intermountains Telephone Co., was automatically named past president and member of the board of directors.

9:30 TONITE

James Melton
sings the
Songs America Loves

and
Alec Templeton
heads the Fun in Music on the
TEXACO STAR THEATRE

CBS WTOP
1500 on your dial
CBS NETWORK

Who did it...FIRST?

By Betty Blackmarr

Q. Who made it possible to "broil" a roast while you bake a cake?

A. Estate. In 1938—remember? The famous Estate Bar-B-Kewer introduced an appetite-whooping new way to cook meats...made it possible actually to *broil* whole hams, chickens, rib roasts to "outdoor-grilled" deliciousness., (Leaving the *oven* free for baking cakes, pies, biscuits!).

Q. Who gave ranges that modern "built-in" look?

A. Right again. Estate was first to bring you a range (in 1937) that really backed up against the wall like the modern cabinets in smart prewar (and postwar) kitchens.

Q. Who took the walking out of cooking?

A. Estate did it—back in 1931. That's when Estate introduced the very first sleek, modern table-top range that combined work table, cupboard, range, all in one. Since then, this Estate innovation has saved millions of miles of mealtime walking, added modern beauty to countless kitchens.

Q. How can I be FIRST IN LINE for a new Estate?

(Because Estate has always been years ahead in features, I know there'll be a big rush for the first new Estates available.)

A. Simply fill in and mail the coupon for your Estate "First-in-Line" Buyority Certificate. The sooner *your* coupon is received, the closer you'll be to the "head of the line" when your dealer receives his first new Estates. You do *not* obligate yourself in any way to buy.

DEALERS: Phone or write us for details of Estate's First-with-the-Finest franchise.

MAY HARDWARE CO.
3132 M Street N.W., Washington 7
I want to be first in line for a new Estate... without obligation to buy. Please send me my "Buyority" certificate.
Name.....
Street.....
City.....State.....
☐ City Gas ☐ Bottled Gas ☐ Electric

MAIL TODAY

FIRST WITH THE FINEST FOR OVER 100 YEARS
ESTATE Heatrola RANGES & HEATERS
• RANGES & WATER HEATERS FOR CITY GAS, BOTTLED GAS, ELECTRICITY.
• HEATERS FOR COAL, WOOD & OIL
Manufactured by THE ESTATE STOVE COMPANY, Hamilton, Ohio

EXCLUSIVE WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
MAY HARDWARE COMPANY
3132 M STREET N.W., WASHINGTON 7

Md. Committee Will Confer on Medical Care

Baltimore, Oct. 28 (AP).A committee of the State medical and cirurgical faculty will meet within the next 10 days to formulate preliminary details of a plan designed to meet "a real public demand for some program which will provide a reasonably complete medical service to families of average income at a cost within their ability to pay."

Dr. Victor F. Cullen, committee chairman, announced yesterday that the committee had been studying the proposal, which is related to the State Planning Commission's medical care plan, since February and that it was agreed that some Maryland plan involving prepayment for medical care should be adopted.

Cooperation Assured

After conferences with representatives of the Associated Hospital Service of Baltimore, the committee reported that the organization was in accord with the idea and "would be willing to cooperate in setting up and managing the plan."

"We . . . believe that the medical profession must accept the responsibility for leadership in the formulation of any such program," the committee report said, "or must be prepared to accept substitutes offered by others, possibly including the Federal Government."

In a general outline of the program, the committee said:

Program Outlined

"It should be directed toward providing those types of medical care which are beyond the ability of the ordinary family to finance within the limits of its normal budget.

"It should be established under sponsorship in which the medical profession, the hospitals and the general public are each adequately represented.

"It should, in the interest of economy and efficiency, have its operations as closely integrated as possible with those ofg the Blue Cross (Associated Hospital EServ-ice) plan . . ."

"It should, in the interest of securing wide public acceptance and support, be available to all classes of the people."

No State Problem

The plan, Dr. Cullen said, would require no legislation and would not be administered by any State agency. He said it was contemplated that the program would be underwritten by the medical profession itself.

"We believe the State would save money through the plan because many cases which were formerly medically indigent will become self-supporting by group enrollment."

He said subscribers would have all medical expenses except "luxury benefits" paid.

"The public must be shown that in becoming subscribers, they do not lose their individuality as far as the doctor is concerned and become merely another case to be gotten over with," the committee's report said. "This is the criticism commonly leveled at Government insurance 'panel doctors.'

"Moreover, the fight of the medical profession to retain their independence is a vital bastion in the whole battle for the preservation of our American way of life. The forward-looking employer is, therefore, not only justified from a dollar-and-cents standpoint in contributing to a medical prepayment plan for his employes; in so doing he is actually supporting a common cause."

Berryville Rally Set

Berryville, Va., Oct. 28.—A Democratic mass meeting on behalf of the national and State Democratic ticket will be held at the courthouse here on November 3, Edward McC. Williams announced today. Elliott Marshall, Front Royal attorney, will be the principal speaker it was stated.

WITH TWO LEGS—Actress Marie McDonald, carefully exposing both legs, holds a picture of herself which aroused G.I. protest—it seems just one leg shows.

Alumni Urge State Control Of Deaf School

Staunton, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—R. I. Altizer, president of the Virginia Association for the Deaf and the Virginia School for the Deaf Alumni Association, has proposed that the next legislature be asked to abolish the present board of visitors of the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind here and place it under the State Board of Education.

Addressing a joint convention of the VAD and VSDAA at a homecoming meeting for the Virginia School, Altizer asked that the body vote a resolution to be presented to the next general assembly and that "an able committee be chosen to attend to this matter."

Also he recommended that the body continue its appeal for separation of the schools for the deaf and blind, which, he said, had so far been unsuccessful.

"We sent letters to 58 superintendents of schools for the deaf throughout the country, seeking their unbiased opinions as to the desirability of separation. Forty-seven replies were received, and without exception those who were qualified to give an opinion wholeheartedly favored separation."

CORINTH CONFERENCE—A British Tommy confers with a dressed-up Greek in Corinth shortly after British moved in.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Oct. 28 (AP).—SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 500; calves, 100; compared Friday last week, choice steers and yearlings steady to 25 higher, yearlings showing advance; all other steers and yearlings 25-50 higher; top 18.35, paid for yearlings, as well as medium, weight and weighty steers; mixed offerings, 18.10; heifers, 17.75; Montana 1509-pound grass steers reached 16.75; bulk good and choice fed steers, 15.50@18.10; common and medium grades, 10.50@15.00; choice heifers steady to 25 higher; all others mostly 50 up, with cutters and common kinds 75 higher; good grade cows steady, but all others 50-75 higher, common beef cows up most; general bull market 50-75 higher; vealers and slaughter calves weak; stockers and feeders active, steady to 25 higher; Western grass run approximately 6000 head; range receipts carried liberal supply slaughter grass steers at 14.50@15.75 as well as good cows at 13.00@14.00, grass heifers at 12.00@13.50, and stockier and feeder cattle at 12.00@13.25; selected 800-pound fleshy light feeders went to country up to 13.75; best yearlings, 13.50; outstanding feature during week was active and sharply higher market on abridged supply cutters and common butcher cattle; cutter cows closed at 7.25 down; heavy sausage bulls reached 11.65; practical late top choice vealers 15.50; very unreliable market on stock calves, killers still taking bulk of crop at 12.00 down.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 1000; total, 3500; compared Friday last week, slaughter classes generally slow throughout, lambs 15-25 lower, other classes fully 25 off; spots 50 lower; feeding lambs about steady; good and choice native lambs, 14.00@14.50, with bucks discounted 3.00, closing top 14.25; medium and good kinds, 12.00@13.75; common, 9.50@11.50; load hood and choice 92-pound Montanas early 14.50; mixed medium to choice kinds, 13.25@13.75; load good and choice 82-pound short lambs, No. 1 pelts, 13.00; medium and good yearlings with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts, 10.75@11.50, better grades practically absent; cull to choice slaughter ewes, 3.50@6.00, according to grade, not much under 4.25; load thin Montana ewes to a feeder buyer, 4.00; good and choice 70-82 pounds Montana feeding lambs, 12.50@13.00, few medium and good, 10.50@11.25; two loads 91-pound Montana mixed fat and feeding lambs late 13.50.

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Oct. 28 (AP). (WFA, Office of Distribution)—CATTLE—Receipts, 175. Compared with week ago: Slaughter steers and heifers steady; cows uneven, canners weak to 25 lower, all other grades largely steady; bulls strong to 25 higher; stockers and feeders unchanged; truck lot top-good around 1100-lb. shortfed steers, 16.00, week's top; bulk good grassers and shortfed, 14.00@15.75; load lot top 15.50 for grained on grass around 1060-lb. offerings; medium to good 11.50@13.75; common, 9.50@11.00; cutters 8.00; good heifers 13.50; bulk common and medium, 9.00@12.50; common and medium beef cows, 8.00@11.00, few outstanding head 12.00; fat dairybreds 10.00 down; strong-weight canners and cutters, 8.00@7.50; light-weight canners, 4.00@4.50; beef bulls, 12.00@13.75; top sausage bulls, 11.00; bulk, 8.00@10.50; medium and good feeder steers, all weights, 10.00@12.50; common, 7.00@9.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 100. Compared with week ago: Vealers and weighty slaughter calves steady; mixed lots good and choice 120-350 lbs. vealers, 15.00@16.00; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 8.00 and down to 5.00; medium and good, 300-450 lbs. slaughter calves, 10.00@12.50; common 7.00@9.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25. Compared with week ago: Fat lambs and slaughter ewes steady; practical top and popular price, 14.50; good and choice wooled lambs, 70 lbs. and up, 14.00@14.50; common and medium, 9.00@13.00; culls around 7.00; choice slaughter ewes, 5.50; medium and good, 3.00@5.00; culls down to 1.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 100. Nominally steady. Good and choice, 160-240 lbs., barrows and gilts, 15.05@15.30; 130-140 lbs., 14.25@14.50; 140-150 lbs., 14.75@15.00; 241-300 lbs., 14.55@14.85; good sows, up to 400 lbs., 13.50@14.10; sows over 400 lbs. selling for less compared with week ago. Barrows, gilts and sows steady.

PRODUCE—Apples unchanged. Potatoes steady; market slightly stronger; 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, truck, New Jersey, Chippewas and Katahdins, 2.90@3.00; Pennsylvania, various varieties, 2.75@3.00, rail, unchanged. Sweet potatoes, steady; receipts unchanged.

POULTRY—Receipts light. Market well cleared. Roasters, Fryers and Broilers: Rocks and Crosses, mostly 33. Fowl, colored, 29@29½; Leghorns mostly 20, few higher.

WFVA
1300 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Young People's Church.
8:30 Voice of Prophecy.
9:00 News.
9:15 Sunday School.
9:45 Morning Melodies.
10:00 Baraca Bible Class.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 First Baptist Church.
AFTERNOON
12:00 News.
12:30 Musical Matinee.
12:45 Dixieline Love Story.
1:00 J. Kennedy.
1:15 Music by Marais.
1:30 Concert Hall of the Air.
2:00 Revival.
3:00 Listen, the Women.
3:30 Lutheran Laymen.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small.
5:15 Hot Copy.
6:00 Philco Summer Hour.
7:00 Sign Off Melodies.
FREDERICKSBURG BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Fredericksburg, Va.

WINC
1400 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Heavenly Gospel Chorus.
8:30 M'Mattion.
9:00 Blue Correspondents.
9:15 International Sunday School.
9:30 Coast to Coast.
10:00 Radio Bible School.
10:30 Southernaires.
11:00 Church Service.
12:00 War Journal.
AFTERNOON
12:30 Faith of Our Fathers.
1:00 John S. Kennedy.
1:30 Serenade.
2:00 Revival Hour.
3:00 Listen the Women.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:00 Where Do We Stand?
5:30 Hot Copy.
EVENING
6:00 Concert Hall.
6:30 That's My Name.
6:45 Book Parade.
7:00 Drew Pearson.
7:15 News.
7:30 Quiz Kids.
8:00 Greenfield Chapel.
8:15 Tony Dalton.
8:30 Keepsakes.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Chamber Music Society.
9:30 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Listen, the Women.
10:30 Sign Off.
WINCHESTER, VA.

WSVA
550 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
7:00 Rev. Maiden.
7:30 News.
7:45 Tips and Tunes.
8:00 Morning Varieties.
9:30 Music and Poetry.
9:00 Breakfast Club.
9:45 News.
10:00 Lutheran Hour.
10:30 Organ Reveries.
10:45 Church Services.
AFTERNOON
12:00 Twelve O'Clock Show.
12:15 Recall Show.
12:30 News.
12:45 Adams Family.
1:00 Bible Hour.
1:30 Music for Sunday.
2:00 News.
2:15 Something for the Girls.
2:30 Voice of Prophecy.
3:00 Navy Day.
3:30 Dance Time.
4:00 Soldiers of Press.
4:15 Musical Memories.
4:30 Brandt's Fashions.
4:45 News.
5:00 Old Fashioned Revival.
6:00 Dance Time.
6:30 News: Sports.
6:45 Sign Off.
SHENANDOAH VALLEY BROADCASTING CORPORATION
Harrisonburg, Va.

WJEJ
1340 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Rev. Rittenhouse.
9:00 Young People's Church.
9:30 Voice of Prophecy.
10:00 Bible Class.
10:30 News; Organ Melodies.
10:45 Trinity Lutheran Church.
AFTERNOON
12:00 Pilgrim Hour.
12:30 Lutheran Hour.
1:00 Stanley Dixon.
1:15 Mennonite Choir.
1:30 Rev. J. Zoller.
2:00 Red Skins.
4:30 Mississippi Showboat.
5:00 Homefront Quartermaster.
5:15 Russ Morgan.
5:30 The Shadow.
EVENING
6:00 Quick as a Flash.
6:30 Upton Close.
6:45 Home Makers.
7:00 Revival Hour.
8:00 News.
8:15 Souvenirs.
8:30 Happened Durins Week.
8:45 Gabriel Heatter.
9:00 Steel Horizons.
9:30 Cedric Foster.
10:00 Organ Melodies.
10:30 Harry Breuer.
10:45 Columbus Boys Choir.
11:00 California Melodies.
11:30 Sign Off.
HAGERSTOWN, MD.

WFMD
930 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
7:00 Bishop Russell Smith.
8:00 News.
8:30 The Rev. John North.
9:00 The Rev. H. B. Marquiss.
9:45 Rev. B. M. Slye.
10:30 Full Gospel Church.
11:00 Warren Sweeney.
11:05 Rev. John Pitcher.
AFTERNOON
12:00 News.
12:15 Rev. C. Herman.
1:15 Hymns.
1:45 Edward Murrow.
2:00 Redskins.
4:30 Pause That Refreshes.
5:00 Family Hour.
5:45 William Shirer.
EVENING
6:00 Quiz and Harriet.
6:30 Toasties Time.
7:00 Kate Smith Hour.
8:00 Blondie.
8:30 Greenmount Church.
9:00 Revival Hour.
10:00 Take It or Leave It.
10:30 We, the People.
11:00 Worin News.
11:15 Eileen Farrell.
11:30 Vaughn Monroe Orchestra.
12:00 News. Sign Off.
MONOCACY BROADCASTING CO.
Frederick, Md.

WCHV
1450 Kilocycles
SUNDAY
MORNING
8:00 Revival Hour.
9:00 News.
9:15 Latter-Day Saints.
9:45 At the Organ.
10:00 Voice of Prophecy.
10:30 The Southernaires.
11:00 Church Services.
AFTERNOON
12:00 War Journal.
12:30 Repeat Performance.
12:45 Show Tunes.
1:00 News.
1:15 George Hicks.
1:30 Sammy Kaye.
2:00 Chaplain Jim.
2:30 Parade of Stars.
3:00 Charlotte Greenwood.
3:30 Miss Hattie.
4:00 Darts for Dough.
4:30 World of Song.
5:00 Mary Small Revue.
5:30 Hot Copy.
EVENING
6:00 Philco Hall of Fame.
7:00 Drew Pearson
7:15 News.
7:30 Say It With Music.
8:00 Village Choir.
8:15 Soldiers of the Press.
8:30 Joe E. Brown.
9:00 Walter Winchell.
9:15 Hollywood Mystery.
9:45 Jimmie Fidler.
10:00 Life of Riley.
10:30 Young People's Church.
11:00 Orchestra.
11:15 Yanks in the Orient.
11:30 Ted Florito Orchestra.
11:45 News.
12:00 Sign Off.
VIRGINIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM.
Charlottesville, Va.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC

Effective Sunday, October 29, 1944, Train No. 15, "Asheville Special," with following equipment, will leave Washington 7:05 P.M.:
New York-Asheville Sleeping Car
Washington-Asheville Sleeping Cars.
Through Coaches Washington-Asheville.
Dining Car Service.

Train No. 31, "Aiken-Augusta Special," with following equipment, will leave Washington 6:35 P.M., same as at present:
New York-Augusta Sleeping Car.
Washington-Augusta Sleeping Car.
Through Coaches Washington-Augusta.
Dining Car Service.

Effective Monday, October 30, 1944, Train No. 16, "Asheville Special," will arrive Washington 5:55 A.M.

Southern Railway System

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MONTGOMERY CITIZENS OPPOSE CHARTER-CONSTITUTION CHANGE

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor—Robert L. McKeever, Former GOP County Chairman—Servicemen in 9 to 1 Ratio—The Mayors of Gaithersburg and Rockville and Jo V. Morgan Oppose Charter Provisions and Express Approval of Present Result of Government in Montgomery County

Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor who, as President of the National Geographic Society which publishes the National Geographic Magazine, has traveled over and studied every section of the world, calls Montgomery County—"the best place in the world to live." Dr. Grosvenor has been a resident of Montgomery County for 32 years and is a Republican.

Dr. Grosvenor's statement of last Thursday follows in full:

"For the past thirty-two years I have lived in my present home on the Rockville Pike north of Bethesda. During that period I have observed the growth of Montgomery County from an agricultural community to its present state, with nearly 75% of the County's 120,000 population living in a well governed, well-planned and attractive metropolitan district. I have traveled all over the world and throughout America, and I believe that Montgomery County is the best place in the world to live.

"Through my thirty years' residence, the people of Montgomery County have enjoyed helpful and orderly County government, both in the administrative branches and as affecting the local public improvement program.

"Highways, roads and streets were built and well maintained as fast as the resident population needed them. New schools were built in each community as the children came along. I know that the school system of Montgomery County is rated among the first 60 in the entire United States. This gives credit for the training and salaries of the teaching staff, the curriculum, the school administration, the school buildings, the school sites and improvements and the sufficiency of annual operating financial support.

"In 1916 when a modern water and sewer system was an urgent necessity, such services were provided. In 1927 when it became essential to supply additional services of city government such as street lighting and increased street maintenance because of large populations and heavy local traffic, suburban districts administered by the County Commissioners were created by law with offices located in the conveniently placed County building at Bethesda and Silver Spring. At the same time, zoning, highway planning and an adequate park system were provided.

"I do not know of any suburban community in America that possesses a larger and better general plan of public improvements than Montgomery County now has, and still our taxes are comparatively low and the County bond issues have now been reduced to 5% of the County's taxable basis.

"I have read the proposed County Charter, and I regard its provisions as experimental, dangerous and burdensome. There is no need for a sweeping fundamental and experimental change in the plan of government in Montgomery County. Under the present plan, every 4 years the voters of this County have a complete opportunity to change their County officials and administration. I saw them do this in 1934.

"I so heartily approve of the results of government in Montgomery County today and I am so apprehensive concerning the probable results of this Charter, should it be adopted, that this week I am personally paying for the republication in a Bethesda paper of the advertisement which the Citizens Committee to Defeat Charter published in the Washington Star and Post last Sunday. I believe that this advertisement is a true and accurate statement of the existing results of government in Montgomery County and voices entirely justifiable and important objections to the terms of the pending Charter.

"I urge the voters of the County to reject the pending Charter on November 7th."

Mayor McBain of Gaithersburg Says that the People of Incorporated Towns and Special Taxing Districts Do Not Know Where They Would Stand Under Charter and that the Charter Supporters Appear to Want to Run Everything

Mayor William McBain of Gaithersburg last Wednesday declared against the Charter, which the people of Montgomery County will vote upon November 7th. Mayor McBain has been reelected Mayor of Gaithersburg for 9 consecutive two-year terms, the first of which began in May, 1926.

Mayor McBain said:

"The people of the town of Gaithersburg now enjoy good town government which is greatly helped by cooperation through the existing plan of County and State government. We have been treated fairly on such important questions as the distribution of street maintenance money and we know where we stand now.

"Under the Charter plan of government, nobody knows where the people of any incorporated town or special taxing district will stand. The Charter does not say anything which adds to the protection of the governments of incorporated towns and special taxing areas, and the people of such communities must look entirely for their protection to the terms of the State Constitution and the State laws.

"The Charter on the other hand shows a desire to take over the operation and control of every activity in the County, since they create new County departments of education, health and welfare, although these activities now come under state-wide law and the people in these departments are now all under State civil service. It looks to a great many of us as if the Charter supporters want to run everything.

"Our people do not like the idea of a $12,000-a-year County Manager. They do not like the idea of County department heads in office for life. The Charter says these department heads will be civil service and civil service means office for life unless the officeholder is put out of office for misconduct, which very seldom happens.

"Our people do not want through their own votes November 7th to deprive themselves of practically all future voting privileges. Now we elect all County Commissioners and the County Treasurer. The County Commissioners do all of the things that interest our people."

Servicemen From County State 9 to 1 Opposition To Charter In Letters To Committee

Charter supporters circulated and obtained signatures on their petitions to place the authorization of the Charter Board on the ballot about the middle of the summer of 1942. This was six months after Pearl Harbor and at that time nearly 5,000 County residents were away from home serving in the Armed Forces and more and more men were being called to the colors by the three draft boards weekly. With full knowledge that the numbers of our citizens serving in the Armed Forces would constantly increase as the time would approach for a vote on this important question, the Charterites persisted in their efforts which resulted in requiring a vote on this question November 7th next.

There are now 11,000 men and women away from home serving in the Armed Forces. This is 3,000 more than voted to authorize the submission of a Charter at the last election, when only 8,044 County citizens voted to draft a Charter. Of these 11,000 only 2900 have requested State ballots. These 2900 therefore are the only service men and women who will be able to vote on this question and they will only have what information we have been able to furnish them in a single letter and from a letter which was sent to them by the Charter supporters upon which they must decide whether to vote for or against this sweeping and basic change in the form of government which they left when called into service. The other 8,000 will not even have the opportunity of voting, and many of them may not even know that this question is being decided in their absence.

These 8,000 are certainly entitled to participate in any discussion of such a sweeping change in their form of government, and certainly they have a right to express themselves by voting, which has been denied them by the timing of the Charter supporters. A way to assure them the right to help determine this question in the future is to defeat this Charter now.

Several score servicemen have written this Committee to thank us for our letter to them on the subject of Charter, and these men have expressed opposition to the Charter in a 9 to 1 ratio. The Charter supporters have to date only been able to print 3 letters favoring the Charter from servicemen.

The following are excerpts from the letters to this Committee of several of these servicemen who oppose Charter:

(From Private W. H. McNeill in France) "I received your letter of August 22 and thanks very much for the information. I have already filled one official election war ballot request out and sent it to the Secretary of the State of Maryland. You can count on me voting against the Charter Bill. **Those are the kind of things that burn me up while I am overseas. I wonder sometimes what people think we are fighting for.** I have not met any boys from Montgomery County since I have been overseas, but if I do, I sure will show them the letter you sent me. If there is anything else I should know about, let me know. I will appreciate it. Good luck to you. I hope this mess will be over soon. I sure do miss Maryland."

(V-Mail from Major Charles W. Morgan, Hqs. 630th QM Bn. APO 565, c/o Postmaster—San Francisco, California.) "I received your letter dated August 23, 1944, with reference to the proposed changes in the government of Montgomery County. I have resided in Silver Spring for the last six years, and my wife is still maintaining our residence, and I naturally am interested in the welfare of the County, especially as I intend to buy property there when the war is over and I return.

"Another reason why I was glad to get your letter is because of the fact that I am interested in different types of local administration, having majored in political science in my college career.

"You will probably be glad to know that I have already returned my ballot to Annapolis and have voted against the adoption of the Charter."

(From Pfc. John D. Thompson, 45 General Hosp., APO 367, care Postmaster, New York City):

"Many thanks for your interest toward us who are in the Armed Forces. I am grateful to you for the information presented about 'Charter' which is now pending before election.

"We, the members of the great American Expeditionary Forces, are interested in the happenings at home more than anything else and we appreciate folks telling us what's going on back there. We want our communities to be just the way we left them. I have sent for my absentee ballot some time ago and I trust it will arrive in plenty of time. I will certainly put my bid in and thank you again."

(From Douglas L. Cornwell, Master Technical Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, in the South Pacific):

"A whispering of the 'Charter's' attempt to enact in Montgomery County had reached me, prior to your letter, even in this remote part of the Pacific war front. Believe me when I say it has been a ponderous burden on an already overtaxed mind to think of returning 'home' to go under the dictatorial supervision of a 'County Manager.'

"Perhaps we should give up out here and let our gallant citizenry go under the 'general management' of the potential world managers!

"People of Montgomery County, I am voting against 'Charter.' And I will vote against any other form of government that differs from our high standards and customs of living as established by our revered forefathers."

(From Capt. Ralph H. Dillon, War Department, Sioux Ordnance Depot—Sidney, Nebraska):

"In response to recent letter received, this is to advise that I cast my vote AGAINST ADOPTION OF SAID CHARTER."

Robert L. McKeever, Former GOP County Chairman, Opposes Charter

Calls County Government Comparatively Good
Feels Democrats Will Win Special January Election and Blanket Department Heads in Office for Life

Robert L. McKeever, former Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for Montgomery County and a member of the County Board of Zoning Appeals during the Republican-Fusion administration—1934 to 1938—stated the following as his reasons for opposing approval of the Charter in the approaching election.

Mr. McKeever said:

"During my term as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for Montgomery County as well as during the successful Republican-Fusion campaign in 1934, I regularly opposed the Democratic candidates in Montgomery County and supported their Republican opponents. These quadrennial campaigns in which all of the voters participate, I believe are the most effective way of maintaining good government and bringing about better government.

"I believe that the government of Montgomery County is comparatively good, and I certainly do not know of any governmental conditions in the County which justify the completely experimental change to the form of government that the proposed Charter would set up. I have never heard of any plan of government in the entire country that is even nearly equivalent to the provisions of this Charter.

"The many new department heads and new departments and other expenditures that the Charter authorizes will undoubtedly result in greater public spending and higher taxes.

"I do not understand the apparent approval of the Charter by some Republican County political leaders and even by individuals who have been elected to the County Republican State Central Committee because by this action they are supporting the elimination, not only of their own party, but of the two-party system in future Montgomery County elections. Certainly their Party duty would appear to be to oppose any system of government that does away with the Republican Party and the two-party system.

"If the two-party system is banished from County elections, the next step is to banish it from State and National elections, and after that the next step will be a whole flock of groups split up as were the countries of Europe, including France, which lost their feet so quickly in the present world upheaval.

"Republican County political leaders who support the Charter plan also appear to be making a costly error in judgment from the standpoint of their own party's interest in future County elections. With Montgomery County growing as it is and County elections becoming constantly more turbulent, in some approaching County election the Republican County candidates are sure to make a clean sweep under the present system. Then if they made a good record, the Republican County administration would have every chance of staying in office.

"If the Charter is approved, the first County Council would be elected in the middle of January in a special election. The Democratic Organization vote will be stronger in that election in which fewer voters will participate than either the State, gubernatorial elections or the regular presidential elections where more citizens are attracted to the polls by the multiplicity of issues and candidates."

Jo V. Morgan Opposes Charter

Cites "Double Talk" in Creation of New County Departments of Education, Health and Welfare—Says New Departments Will Cost Taxpayers More Money

Jo V. Morgan of Edgemoor, a practicing attorney with offices in Washington and former member sole of the District of Columbia Board of Tax Appeals, made the following statement last week in opposition to Charter. Mr. Morgan has frequently represented the District of Columbia Government in the drafting of legislation and at Congressional hearings:

"The Charter is replete with confusing and misleading language—'double-talk,' as some would say. Take for instance Section 3 of Article 5, entitled 'Department of Education' (one of the many bureaus provided therein). It is in two paragraphs. Paragraph (a) states that 'There shall be a Department of Education under the immediate direction of the County Board of Education constituted as provided by law.' If this language means anything, it contemplates two distinct bodies, one the present Board of Education, as now appointed by the Governor which the Charter cannot now affect, by express provisions of State law, and the other the useless new bureaucratic group called the 'Department of Educat'...,' subservient to, or to use the words of the Charter, 'under the immediate direction of the County Board of Education.' Why both are needed, no one has yet explained.

"But the double talk here includes the language 'as provided by law.' Whose law? That of the County Council, if the State law has by that time been amended at Annapolis and the amendment to the State law signed by the Governor, otherwise under the State law as it now stands. This situation means the only way that the County Department of Education can grow beyond a small and useless group of new bureaucrats is for the Charterites to fight to amend the State law as far as the Montgomery County school system is concerned, and when they do accomplish that, take over the school system. If so, that will mean a constant fight over, about and in the County school system. Is that the Charter program? No one has said yes, no, or maybe.

"To confirm this inference, read paragraph (b) from the Charter on the question of education, quoted as follows: 'The Department of Education shall, subject to the public general laws, have the following functions: Such functions as are vested by public general laws in the public school authorities of the County (which now means, and can only mean the Board of Education as now appointed by the Governor) and such other functions as may be provided by the public local laws of the County Council.'

"What has been said about the Department of Education is true about the Department of Health and its conflict with the State Health Officer, the State Board of Health—also appointed by the Governor—and the State-wide laws on that subject matter; about the Department of Welfare and its conflict with the County Welfare Board appointed by the State Board of Welfare and the State Law on the subject of Welfare; about the Department of Finance and its conflict with the State Supervisor of Assessments, and about the other bureaus and 'Departments' as they are euphemistically called in the Charter.

"'Departmentalization,' which the Charterites are so prone to use, is a less offensive word than 'bureaucracy,' but there is no magic in the use of words, and call it what you will, the set-up in the Charter will create a bureaucracy of the worse type, that is to say, not only expensive but confusing as well."

Mayor Blandford of Rockville Says Charter Takes Away Votes—That the Independents Will Lose Their Voting Strength Under Charter.

Mayor Douglas A. Blandford of Rockville, a member of the Citizens Committee to Defeat Charter, stated his opposition to the Charter in the following language:

"I regard my present opportunity to criticize and vote for or against the County officials and administration as one of the most important and valuable rights that flows to me as a citizen of Montgomery County. While I have always been an Independent voter in Montgomery County, I am sure that the right that our citizens now have to vote directly for the officials who run the County government and the continuing chance that we have to criticize their actions when we feel they should be criticized and to support them when we think they should be supported is of the greatest value to us as citizens as well as to our respective communities.

"If the citizens of incorporated towns and taxing areas are so unwise as to relinquish their present privilege of electing by their votes every four years all the officials who administer the County I am sure that they will lose many advantages and privileges that they now have.

"As an independent voter, I feel that my vote counts for more under the present two-party system, which the Charter would bar from future County elections. As an Independent voter under the present plan I can stand among those who seek to hold the party in power to strict responsibility for the party or group record. And if the party in power produces a bad record, we Independent voters can elect the other party to power and so get relief.

"Under Charter we could vote our heads off and if we succeeded in electing the new members of the County Council, they could only fire the County Manager, and all other department heads in the County government, who would have been doing the things we object to, would continue to do just what they had been doing and what we had voted against. These life-term men in charge of roads, police, all the fire departments, the public buildings and every other County activity could even laugh at the Independent voters and in fact all the voters, if they felt like it.

"I am certainly against this Charter plan to devalue and belittle the votes of the citizens of this County."

More objections to the provisions of the Charter will be published by our Committee of more than 100 in our next statement.

Published by the Authority of **CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT CHARTER**
H. King Mularkey, Chairman, and Albert E. Brault, Secretary-Treasurer

Navy Uncorks Power to Crush Penn, 26-0

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Notre Dame Rallies to Beat Illinois, 13 to 7

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

To Whom It May Concern:

Those St. Louis Cardinals played a tight defensive game even before the world series started. The Sporting News now reveals that the Cardinals voted only 26 full shares of the series pot in contrast to the Browns' 29-share split . . . the cleverest T-formation quarterback in the pro league since Sid Luckman is Roy Zimmerman of the Eagles, who was traded away by the Redskins last year . . . Clark Griffith says the Nats' Chattanooga farm won't be moved despite bids from Miami, Knoxville and Montgomery . . . Peter Clapper, son of the late columnist, Ray Clapper, quarterbacked the Hill School team against Lawrenceville Prep yesterday at Pottstown, Pa. . . . the New York State Chamber of Commerce is breaking down after 176 years and inviting a sports figure to address the group. Branch Rickey, general manager of the Dodgers, gets the distinction . . . just before Dutch Leonard knocked the Tigers out of the pennant with his 4-1 victory over the club on the last day of the season, they tried to buy Leonard from the Nats at a fancy price but were turned down . . . the 22 home runs with which Nick Etten of the Yankees, led the league last season was the lowest total of a champion since 1919.

POVICH

Twilight Tear, if she wins the $25,000 Pimlico Special against Devil Diver, Bolingbroke and others on Wednesday will be the first filly to win the Horse of the Year honors . . . at the Ceylon Turf Club some years ago a two-horse dead heat between Adler II and Misyer was re-run, and again they finished in a dead heat . . . from Chicago, Tommy O'Loughlin, manager of Elmer Ray, writes: "Sam (The Mumbler) Sobol is making plenty of claims for his man Dixie Lee Oliver and saying he has a win over my man, Elmer Ray, I assure you I cannot recall Ray even boxing Oliver, let alone losing to him. I would welcome a Ray-Oliver fight. Ray incidentally has scored 16 consecutive knockouts, but don't tell that to the Mumbler!" . . . Lieut. Mush Dubofsky, USNR, former Georgetown line coach and now serving in the Navy's armed guard, has reported back to Washington for reassignment to the South Pacific . . . that new Redskin song "Wahoo," authored by Corinne Griffith Marshall, star of the silent screen, will lead no hit parade . . . Navy and Notre Dame will draw a $200,000 gate at Baltimore next weekend, but the city is charging Navy only $5000 for the rent of the stadium.

Seventy six years ago, an English trainer wrote these two rules of racing which are still followed rigidly: (1) The fitter your horse is, the more severe you should make the pace; (2) If you have reason to doubt your horse's gameness, try to take an early lead . . . Col. D. Walker Wear, who last week resigned from the New York Athletic Commission, will be best remembered as the man who refused, in 1926, to permit a Dempsey-Tunney fight in New York . . . the next assignment of Sergt. John Derr who was sent by General Stilwell to cover the world series for American Troops in Burma, is a football game to be staged in China November 26, between Army teams that own the only two sets of football uniforms China ever saw . . . Judge Landis is making no motions toward relenting on his order banning the major league clubs from training in the South despite the club owners' hope that he will . . . the Central Labor Union of Washington, on motion of Ernest Fontana, has vigorously endorsed the Board of Trade's stadium project for the city . . . before hiring Del Baker as third base coach of the Red Sox, Manager Joe Cronin tried to lure back to baseball Al Schacht, whom he considers the best third base coach that ever worked in the American League.

Clyde Scott, Navy's line-cracking fullback, has the perfect home town for one of his calling. He hails from Smackwater, Ark. . . . When the Orioles were winning the International League pennant, Governor O'Conor was called to the radio and showed his knowledge of baseball by broadcasting a smart play-by-play description of the game for two innings . . . Among the honorariums that go with the Presidency of the United States is a gold-plated pass to all the Major League baseball games . . . Uline Arena's next fistic attraction will feature Willie Pep, the world featherweight title-holder, who was born William Papola . . . The Brooklyn Tigers have the best line in the Eastern Division of the National Pro League, and the worst pass defense . . . Redskin coaches, after viewing the movies of last Sunday's game were unanimous in agreeing that Bob Masterson was offside on the Brooklyn touchdown play that was called back. And Brooklyn coaches who viewed their own films declare that Masterson was plainly onside . . . Vic Finos, who scored two touchdowns for Navy against Penn last year, hasn't been in the Navy lineup this season except to attempt placekicks.

65-Yard Run By Maggioli Saves Irish

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 28 (AP).—Achille (Chick) Maggioli, a slender Italian Marine Trainee playing his final game for Notre Dame, saved the undefeated Irish from humiliation by a determined swift Illinois eleven today as he galloped 65 yards for a last period touchdown that spilled the Illini 13-7 before 65,114 fans.

Maggioli, who leaves Monday for Parris Island, S. C., Marine base, exploded away with a short lateral from Bob Kelly to complete a lightning quick pass play that covered 71 yards early in the last period when the Irish were trailing 7-6.

Young Scampers 74 Yards

Until then the Irish were taking a football lesson from the inspired Illini whose great Claude (Buddy) Young sent the huge crowd into hysterics with a 74-yard touchdown run the first time he got his hands on the ball.

Young was seriously injured on the last play of the first half and his absence clearly swung the tide for the outplayed Irish.

The only other scoring of the game came a few minutes after Young's thunderbolt gallop when the Irish capitalized on an Illini fumble on their 16, sending Kelly bowling across from the three, six plays later.

Notre Dame, trying a pass for conversion failed to match the extra point Quraterback Don Greenwood booted for Illionis and the Irish trailed 7-6.

Ilinin Line Matches Irish

The statistics tell how clearly a valiant band of Ilini, sparked by Young, Paul Patterson and Greenwood, nearly snapped the win string of the Nation's No. 1 team at four. Illinois rolled to 343 yards by rushing and 14 first downs, compared with 132 yards and eight first downs by Notre Dame.

Notre Dame's vaunted line met its match in an Ilini wall, bulwarked by demon tacklers in Guard Ralph Serpico, Tackle Les Bingaman and End Johnny Orr. In the first half—and indicative of Young's tremendous value—the Irish were outgained 32 yards to 192 by rushing and six first downs to one.

The game-deciding play in the fourth period came after the Irish had been dumped back to their 29 on a holding play. Quarterback Frank Danciewicz flipped a short pass over the line to Kelly on the 35 and he shoveled the ball to Maggioli, who skipped the sidelines in a blazing dash to pay dirt. Maggioli also added the extra point on a plunge.

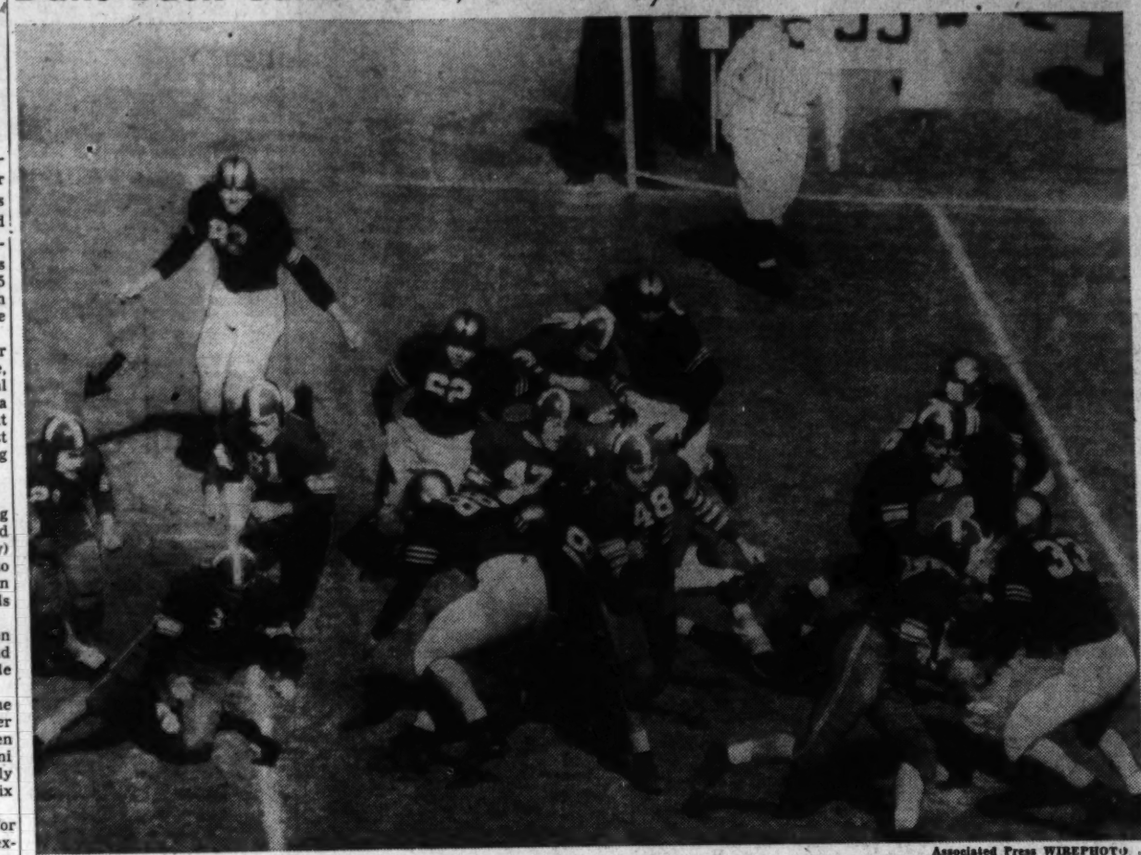
That just about broke the back of the tiring Illini, but they had one more thrill for the overcoming crowd. Exploding through tackle on his own 30, Greenwood tore 70 yards to the goal line with four minutes left, but the play was recalled for holding.

Young Score Called Back

Still another Illinois touchdown—a 47-yard sprint by Young late

See DAME, Page 7, Column 5.

Duke Back Gains Here, But Army Made Devils Bluer Later



Associated Press WIREPHOTO

J. C. Kennard, arrow, Duke backfield star, starts out on a wide run around right end good for a 10-yard gain during the first quarter of yesterday's game with Army at the Polo Grounds, New York. Duke blocked a punt to set up a touchdown in the second quarter to take a 7—6 halftime lead and had visions of victory until Army came back to unloose a second half attack that ground out a 27—7 triumph. Identified players are Ed Rafalko (83), John Green (62), Dick Pitzer (88) and Bobby Dobbs (33), of Army, and Ernest Knotts (61), Garland Wolfe (47), and John Krisza (48), of Duke.

Clyde Scott Tallies Twice For Middies

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer

Philadelphia, Oct. 28—Navy's football team today unshackled itself from its sluggish past and ripped off four touchdowns for a 26-0 victory that jolted Penn from the ranks of the unbeaten in double-decked Franklin Field, crammed with 73,000 spectators.

The Midshipmen subjected Penn's line to a fearful pounding in the second half which produced three of the Navy touchdowns. Navy coaches shuttled eight smart-running backs in and out of the ball game to the bewilderment of Penn's now weary defense.

Scott Scores Twice

Navy's line sprung big Bob Jenkins, Clyde Scott and Albion Walton loose into the Penn secondary for huge chunks of yardage and only once were the Middies stopped in scoring territory. Abandoning the sheer power plays near the goal line that netted them only one touchdown in the first half, Navy opened its bag of tricks for two last-quarter touchdowns.

Fullback Scott, the Bullis prep graduate from Washington, bucked the ball over the goal for Navy touchdowns in the first and third quarters after big Jenkins softened the Penn defense with his bull-charges into the line. And then Navy poured it on in the final period.

Jenkins, on fourth down, found Bill Barron free on the flank for a pass that netted Navy 7 yards and its third toucdown, and a bit later the Middies resurrected the tired old Statue of Liberty play to score again. This time it was Bruce Smith faking a pass and back-handing th eball to Bill Barron for 8 yards and the score.

Tars Bag 18 First Downs

So completely did the Navy line frustrate Penn's rushing game that the Quakers ended up with a 29-yard deficit on it's rushing attempts during the afternoon, while Navy's running game rolled up a 277 yardage. Penn, desperately resorting to passes, completed 12 of its 30 for the five first downs it gained, while Navy amassed 18 first downs.

Navy's victory was achieved virtually without Hal Hamberg, who moved into the game for three plays in the second quarter and then was quickly withdrawn by Navy coaches, who aim to save him for next week's clash with Notre Dame.

Jenkins was ably attending to Hamberg's tail-back duties and again he was the workhorse of the Navy attack, carrying the ball 22 times for an average gain of nearly five yards. The 73,000 gasped time and again as the big Alabama boy ripped into the Penn secondary, often without benefit of blockers, and tore off yardage with Penn passengers on his back.

Penn Overmatched

Against Navy's overwhelming show of power, Penn could offer only a frantic aerial game. Coach George Munger discovered early in the contest that his freshman backs and green line were overmatched, and with the Quaker's running game smeared they went into the air. The left-handed Tony Minisi and the right-handed Al Sica shared the Penn passing

See NAVY, Page 7, Column 4.

Bucks Defeat Gophers, 34-14, For 5th in Row

Columbus, O., Oct. 28 (AP).—Ohio State University's "Scarlet Scourge" blasted Minnesota's Gophers quickly today and then coasted home for a 34 to 14 football victory that gave the Bucks their fifth straight triumph of the 1944 season.

The victory, coupled with Michigan's defeat of Purdue, gave Ohio State undisputed possession of first place in the western conference.

The Bucks piled up a 20-to-0 lead before Minnesota ever found the way to touchdown territory. The Gophers then got two markers against a line-up consisting largely of Buck reserves, but Ohio still had enough left to score again in the closing minutes.

Bucks Strike With Fury

As in every game this season, the Bucks struck with fury right at the start of the game and they did it by way of what has been described as their biggest weakness—the passing attack.

After failing on their first offensive gesture, Les Horvath, who was the poison in Minnesota's cup all afternoon, whipped a pass to Jack Dugger from the 50-yard line and there was that first touchdown.

Ohio got two mroe touchdowns in the second period. Dick Flanagan made the first from the 5-yard line as the priod started and the Bucks smashed their way 44 yards in six plays to get their next one with Horvath going over from the 3.

The fourth touchdown came right at the start of the third period when Ollie Cline smashed over from the 4-yard line after one of the picture plays of the game. Horvath from his own 33-yard line heaved a pass to Traian Dendiu on the Minnesota 35 and the 17-year-old end, who only graduated into a starting job this week, went all the way to hte 4.

After that those third-period doldrums set in and the Gophers drove 91 yards to cross the goal line for the first time. Vic Kubitski, a recent discharge from the Army, crashed over from the 2-yard line, but the big blow was a 40-yard run by Merlin Kispert.

Gophers Keep Fighting

The Gophers kept fighting and once got to the 3 before they found the scoring touch again. That time it was two passes, one from Bob Kasper to Bob Turnacliff and the other from Matthew Nolan to the same player, that provided the score.

Nolan, a southpaw, threw the last one while on a dead run and Turnacliff took it on the gallop.

The Buck attack was impotent until well after the fourth period had started. Then from their own 46 they punched their way to the Minnesota 24. It looked as if the drive was about to stall, particularly when Horvath, trying to pass, was trapped, far behind the line of scrimmage.

Unable to get rid of the ball, the 167-pound senior from Parma, Ohio, suddenly took off and wove his way through the Gophers for a touchdown by a route that would just about fit a corkscrew. He twisted, turned and then outran a whole flock of the Gophers on his way to the goal line.

Minnesota.		Ohio State.
Juhl	L.E.	Dugger
Sikich	L.T.	Amling
Grahziger	L.G.	Snyder
Lessle	Center	Kenner
Dan	R.G.	Hacketi
Aldworth	R.T.	Thomas
Marcotte	R.E.	Dendiu
Klaneri	Q.B.	Keane
Williams	L.H.	Flanagan
Lundquist	R.H.	Horvath
Kulbitski	F.B.	Cline

Minnesota	0	0	7	7	—14
Ohio State	7	13	7	7	—34

Minnesota scoring: Touchdowns—Kulbitski, Turnacliff (sub for Marcotte). Points after touchdowns—Williams, Kasper (sub for Kulbitski).

Ohio State scoring: Touchdowns—Dugger, Braggs (sub for Flanagan), Horvath (2), Cline. Points after touchdowns—Boss (2).

Army Trounces Duke, 27-7, Before 45,000

New York, Oct. 28. (AP).—Army's scintillating Cadets passed their mid-term football test in impressive style today, coming from behind to defeat a rugged and determined Duke eleven, 27 to 7, for their fifth straight victory of the season. About 45,000 fans witnessed the intersectional scrap in the Polo Grounds.

Duke, although beaten three times previously, lived up to expectations by giving the power-packed Cadets a battle through the early stages of the bruising battle—the Blue Devils tossing a scare into the previously untested Army Corps by holding a 7-6 edge at the half.

Duke Threatens Early

After a scoreless first period, in which the Dukes threatened twice, Army swung into the lead on the third play of the second session when Halfback Glenn Davis squirted through tackle, swung wide, and raced 53 yards to a touchdown. Dick Walterhouse missed the placekick for extra point.

The Blue Devils came surging back to take the lead when Clarke Jones, sub end, broke through to block Walterhouse's punt in midfield, Tackle John Kerns falling on the ball on the Cadet 12. Tom Davis lost 12 when he fumbled, but on the next play hit Gordon Carver with a pass on the two. Davis plunged for the touchdown, and End Harold Raether booted the place-kick which put Duke out front 7 to 6.

Army Cuts Loose

The last half was all Army, however, the Cadets exploding for two quick towndowns early in the third session. Ed Kenna ran a punt back 27 yards to midfield, Felix Blanchard blasted center for 14, a penalty pushed the Cadets to the Duke 27, and then Dale Hall skirted his right end for the touchdown without a hand being laid on him. The next drive started on Army's 26, and 16 plays later—all on the ground—John Minor plunged three yards into the end zone to put the Cadets out front 20 to 7 as Walterhouse converted both extra points.

Just as the period ended Tackle Dewitt Coulter recovered a blocked punt for the Army, and on the second play of the final session Blanchard whipped around end for 21 yards to the two, and then blasted over on the next play for the final marker. Again Walterhouse converted.

Duke.		Army.
Jones	L.E.	Pitser
Irwin	L.T.	Arnold
Wolfe	L.G.	Green
Crowder	Center	St. Onge
Knotts	R.G.	Stanowicz
Kerns	R.T.	Nemetz
Raether	R.E.	Rafalko
Krisza	Q.B.	Kenna
Kennard	L.H.	Hall
Carver	R.H.	Minor
T.Davis	F.B.	Dobbs

Duke	0	7	0	0	— 7
Army	0	6	14	7	—27

Maryland.		Florida.
Doory	L.E.	Rushing
Bishop	L.T.	White
Daly	L.G.	Hamilton
Rosenthal	Center	Adams
Continnetti	R.G.	Groves
Moran	R.T.	Mortellaro
Gaetz	R.E.	Turner
Fastuca	Q.B.	Carter
Ryan	L.H.	Forbes
Morris	R.H.	McLean
Jones	F.B.	Dyer

Maryland	0	0	6	0	— 6
Florida	14	0	0	0	—14

Maryland scoring: Touchdown—Troll.

Florida scoring: Touchdowns—Forbes, Rushing. Points after touchdowns—Turner, 2 (placements).

Florida's Early Rush Defeats Maryland, 14-6

Gainesville, Fla., Oct. 28. (AP).—Florida's Gators celebrated homecoming day today by defeating the University of Maryland football team, 14-6, quickly converting a fumble and a blocked punt into two first-period tuochdowns.

The Terrapins, outplayed throughout, took advantage of a poor quick kick in the third quarter for their lone marker.

In gaining its first victory of the season over a collegiate opponent, Florida registered its seventh win in 12 games with Maryland in an intersectional football rivalry that dates back to 1927.

Coach Tom Lieb's Gators gained 270 yards from scrimmage to the Terps' 47. The first downs were Florida 15, Maryland six.

John Morris fumbled the opening kickoff on the Maryland 43 and the Gators' big tackle, Jack White, promptly covered the ball.

In four plays, Bobby Frobes took a lateral from Buddy Carte and dashed wide around right end into the end zone. Jimmy Turner kicked the extra point.

Near the end of the first period, Florida blocked a Maryland punt. Three plays later the ball went to Forbes. He feinted a wide left end run, suddenly stopped and uncroked a perfect southpaw pitch to End Dewell rushing in the end zone. Once more Turner converted.

Following an exchange of punts in the third quarter, McLean's quick kick traveled only five yards and went out of bounds on Florida's 36. After an unproductive thrust int othe line, Troll passed to Doory, who eluded a number of would-be tacklers to get within a yard of the goal, and Troll sliced off right tackle for Maryland's tuochdown. Doory's kick for the extra point failed.

Indians Beat Bears, 14 to 13, Before 10,000

Providence, R. I., Oct. 28 (U.P.).—Dartmouth College made the fiftieth anniversary of its first football game with Brown a go'den one today by handing the game Bears a 14 to 13 trouncing in a bitterly fought battle before 10,000 fans.

Dartmouth, rebounding nicely from its crushing defeat of two weeks by Notre Dame, had to come from behind with two touchdowns in the third period to clinch the victory.

Charlie Tiedemann sent Brown off to a 13-0 lead in the opening period, scoring twice after long runs. In the final half Dartmouth overcame the deficit as Harry Bonk, freshman fullback from Port Jefferson, N. Y., and Dick Bennett rolled up touchdowns and Britt Lewis kicked both extra points.

Tiedemann tallied first from the Dartmouth 38-yard line, skipping along the sidelines for the touchdown. Stu Goodman kicked the extra point. A few minutes later Tiedemann repeated from the Dartmouth five after several long runs. Goodman's try for point was blocked this time.

Bonk replaced Tiedemann as the ground-gaining star early in the third period, plunging to the Brown 3-yard line from where Bennett smashed over for the score. Lewis converted with a placement.

Minutes later Dartmouth launched another touchdown drive which was culminated by a 20-yard scoring plunge by Bonk. Lewis again converted for what proved to be the winning point. In the dying minutes of the game, Brown advanced to the Dartmouth 12-yard line on a 50-yard aerial, Goodman to Roger Williams. However, Dartmouth held for downs and was plunging upfield as the game ended.

Dartmouth	0	0	7	7	—14
Brown	13	0	0	0	—13

Touchdowns—Bennett, Bonk, Tiedemann (2). Points after touchdown—Goodman, Lewis (2).

Luckman to Play With Bears Today

Chicago, Oct. 27 (U.P.).—Ralph Brizzolara, acting manager of the Chicago Bears Professional Football Team, announced today that Ensign Sid Luckman, the Bears' great passing ace, will fly from Brooklyn to play tomorrow against the Cleveland Rams.

Brizzolara said he received a telephone call from Luckman late today and that Luckman told him he had been given a weekend leave and was leaving immediately.

Jackets Edge R.M.A., 6 to 0

Front Royal, Va., Oct. 28.—Woodberry Forest School was victor here this afternoon in a hard fought game with Randolph Macon Academy, 6 to 0.

The Yellow Jackets held the visitors scoreless in the first half and made a plucky fight against the superior weight and power throughout the game. In the third quarter, Woodberry received a punt near midfield and a powerful attack through the line by Davidson and Fenner carried the ball to the Yello wJackets' 22-yard stripe when Davidson passed to Flowers who was stopped on the 1-yard line. On a second drive into the Randolph Macon defense, Boney went over for the only touchdown of the game. An effort to convert from placement was unsuccessful.

In the final period, Flowers intercepted a Yellow Jacket pass and attacks by Belew and Davidson took the ball to the Randolph-Macon 5-yard line where the game ended.

Davidson, Belew, Honey and McConochie starred for Woodberry and King, Shrader, Melton, Wilson, Smith, Bogg and Cofall were prominent in action for Randolph-Macon.

Referee Sweeney (Southeastern University). Umpire Mitchell (Gonzaga University). Head linesmar Flynn (Catholic University).

Great Lakes Pounces On Badgers, 40 to 12

Madison, Wis., Oct. 28 (AP).—Great Lakes roared back from its defeat by Ohio State last week to smother Wisconsin's young Badgers today, 40 to 12.

Saenz scored three times for Great Lakes, and Youel, Cy Souders and Don Lesher, a former Chicago High School star, contributed one each. Mello kicked four extra points.

The game Badgers, who gave Notre Dame a vigorous battle last week, ran into a defense that had them back on their heels until the final few minutes of the game.

Neatly Executed Pass

Youel set up the first Great Lakes score midway in the opening period with a neatly executed pass to an old Iowa teammate, Jim Keane who was downed on the Badger two. Youel carried it over. He tossed another to Keane for 24 yards early in the second quarter to help out on the second score. Saenz finished the drive from the 1-yard line.

Lesher, in the second quarter, made a 63-yard dash, which he followed up with a touchdown drive from the five. Two long gallops in the third acocounted for Saenz' other two scores, the first good for 21 yards and the second, a 40-yard journey. George Spencer flipped a 27-yard shot to Sounders for the final Sailor score early in the final period.

Badgers Come to Life

The Badgers came to life suddenly with about five minutes remaining. John Fee, who replaced Girard, found Ends Roger Laubenheimer and Ed Bahlow with passes and caught one from Nick Holmes on the Sailor 35-yard line. His next shot to Bohlow was good for a touchdown. A fumble by Ollie Vegt, former Marquette University back, which was recovered by Tackle Martin Meyer for Wisconsin on the Sailor 17, gave the Badgers another opening and they made the most of it, with Fee finally going over. Girard and Fee each missed a try for extra points.

Great Lakes.		Wisconsin.
Young	L.E.	Weber
Rose	L.T.	Schwartz
Haley	L.G.	George
Lucky	Center	Cusack
Fraser	R.G.	Pricke
Stelling	R.T.	Esser
Keane	R.E.	Laubenheimer
Youel	Q.B.	Girard
Lesher	L.H.	Campbell
Mello	R.H.	Thompson
Great Lakes	7	14	13	6	—40
Wisconsin	0	0	6	12	—12

Great Lakes scoring: Touchdowns—Youel, Saenz (3), Lesher (for Mello), Souders (for Young). Points after touchdown—Mello (4). (placekicks).

Wisconsin scoring: Touchdowns—Bahlow (for Weber), Fee (for Girard).

Virginia Flails V.M.I., 34 to 0; Duda Stars

Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—With a quintet of flashy backs slashing through the Keydet line repeatedly, the University of Virginia's Navy-laden footbaal eleven trounced a fighting but outclassed Virginia Military Institute eleven here this afternoon, 34-0.

The score was a duplication of last year's game.

Big Johnny Duda, Lucien Burnette and Dick Davis tore o: large gains that gave Virginia 24 first downs and Little Frank Goodman and Whitey Michels, a couple of scatbacks, skirted the ends for several long gallops. Altogether, Virginia backs gained 441 yards on the ground. Michels accounted for two of the touchdowns.

V. M. I. made a gallant stand in the first quarter, holding the Cavaliers scoreless, but the young civilian 17-year-olds were no match for the older and more experienced team from Charlottesville. The Keldets never got close to the Virginia goal line.

Virginia.		V. M. I.
Speer	L.E.	Quisenberry
Kirkland	L.T.	Florence
Meador	L.G.	Thompson
Palmer	Center	Woodard
Wood	R.G.	Applin
Roberts	R.T.	Mills
Walker	R.E.	Grimenstein
Clay	Q.B.	Ellis
Goodman	L.H.	Powers
Duda	R.H.	Kozorra
Burnette	F.B.	Johnson

Virginia	0	14	6	14	—34
V. M. I.	0	0	0	0	— 0

Pitt Tramples Chatham Field, 26-0

Pittsburgh, Oct. 28 (AP)—Four touchdowns in the final quarter proved to be the margin of victory for the University of Pittsburgh's grid Panthers in defeating Chatham Air Field's Blockbusters of Savannah, Ga., 26-0, here today.

The favored Panthers were stymied throughout the first half and foiled in three threats in the third period by the obstinate soldiers.

Yale Spanks Rochester, 32-0; Bill Penn Stars

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 28 (U.P.).—Yale's fighting Bulldogs kept pace with the Nation's dwindling set of unbeaten and untied football teams today, rolling to an easy 32-to-0 victory over Rochester's Rivermen for their fourth straight triumph.

The smallest crowd of the season at the Yale Bowl, 5000 fans, saw the victory.

Marlin (Buzzy) Gher, Yale's returned hero of the South Pacific war, scored one touchdown and sparked the Eli offensive most of the way. Bill Penn, former Washington (D. C.) Coolidge High star, and Howard Carroll each made two touchdowns and Billy Booe booted two extra points to account for the Yale scoring.

Gher Counts in First

Gher opened the scoring in the first period making a 15-yard smash to cross the line. The opening play of the second period produced another score, with Penn going over from the 1. George Loh's fumble on Rochester's 1-yard stripe later in the period on the fourth down, stopped another touchdown chance.

In the third period Penn hit through center, literally shedding tacklers for 31 yards for the third touchdown. The closing period was highlighted by Carroll's touchdowns on identical plays.

Roger Barksdale had passed and smashed from Rochester's 40 to the 4-yard line from where he heaved to Carroll into the end zone. In a matter of minutes Vandeveer Kirk, standing on Rochester's 12, tossed one over the line to Carroll, who took it on the run.

Rochester was outplayed in every department. Yale turned in 284 net yards gained rushring against Rochester's 68, completed 5 out of 10 forwards, while Rochester was connecting with 4 out of 20 aerials. Fumbles piled up on both sides, Yale making six and recovering five, while Rochester recovered two out of four.

Yale	7	6	7	12	—32
Rochester	0	0	0	0	— 0

Touchdowns—Gher, Penn (2), Carroll (2). Points after touchdowns—Booe (2).

Greenbrier Beats Staunton, 20 to 0

Lewisburg, W. Va., Oct. 28. (AP).—Greenbrier Military School got one touchdown in a sustained power drive and made two passes pay off to ring up a 20-0 victory today over Staunton Military Academy.

Winfield Scott climaxed the drive in the first quarter with a 10-yard end run and the first touchdown. Dick Vaughn kicked the extra point.

As the second quarter neared its end, Jack Vollmer hurled a 35-yard pass to Bob Erwin who did the remaining 20 yards for the goal. Vollmer converted.

A 19-yard pass in the fourth from Cary Lindsey to Vollmer was good for the final touchdown.

Staunton failed to cash in on breaks in the first half, gaining the ball three times through pass interceptions and a fmble. "Bo" Jenkins' pass over the goal line bounded out of Chuck Helmley's hands to squelch one scoring threat.

Football Scores

EAST

Army, 27; Duke, 7.
Navy, 26; Penn, 0.
West Virginia, 28; Penn State, 7.
Pitt, 26; Chatham Field, 0.
Muhlenberg, 18; F. and M., 6.
Yale, 32; Rochester, 0.
Dartmouth, 14; Brown, 13.
Norwich, 13; Maine, 6.
Boston College, 19; Syracuse, 12.
Lafayette, 19; Rutgers, 6.
Morgan State, 58; Lincoln, 0.
Colgate, 6; Columbia, 0.
Connecticut, 15; Brooklyn Colleg, 0.
N. Y. U., 45; C. C. N. Y., 0.
Navy Flebs, 18; Scranton, 6.
Middleburg, 27; New Hampshire, 7.

SOUTH

Florida, 14; Maryland, 6.
N. C. State, 17; William and Mary, 2.
Arkansas, 26; Mississippi, 18.
Florida A. & M., 40; Hampton Inst., 0.
L. S. U., 15; Georgia, 7.
N. C. Freflight, 14; Jacksonville N. A., 13.
Tennesse, 26; Clemson, 7.
Virginia, 34; V. M. I., 0.
Tulane, 27; S. M. U., 7.
Virginia State, 70; Winston-Salem Thrs., 0.
Vanderbilt, 19; Tennessee Tech, 7.

WEST

Notre Dame, 13; Illinois, 7.
Great Lakes, 40; Wisconsin, 12.
Ohio State, 34; Minnesota, 14.
Iowa State, 14; Kansas State, 0.
Indiana, 32; Iowa, 0.
Michigan, 40; Purdue, 14.
Wichita, 14; Rockhurst, 12.
Nebraska, 24; Missouri, 20.
Wooster, 20; Baldwin Wallace, 2.
Oklahoma Aggies, 46; Tulsa, 40.
Denver, 36; Utah State, 6.
Miami (Ohio), 16; Denison, 0.
St. Thomas, 12; Lawrence, 6.
Capital, 14; Muskingum, 13.
Central (Ind.) Normal, 25; Ball State, 0.
Wilberforce, 13; Tennessee State, 0.

FAR WEST

Washington, 33; California, 7.
U. S. C., 34; St. Mary's, 7.

SOUTHWEST

Rice, 7; Texas, 6.

VOLS THUMP CLEMSON

Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 28 (AP).—Turning on the steam in the second half, the undefeated Volunteers of Tennessee struck by land and air to defeat a fighting Clemson team 26-7 today before some 7000 fans. The Vols ace back, Buster Stephens, accounted for two of the tallies.

DARTMOUTH WINS

Providence, R. I., Oct. 28 (AP).—Fullback Harry Bonk sliced Brown's line to ribbons during the second half to pull his Dartmouth Indians into a 14-13 victory today on rain-drenched Brown Field. Sparked by Charley Tiedemann, their offensive ace, the Bruins gained an early 13-0 lead but bogged down during the late stages.

RAZORBACKS SCORE

Memphis, Oct. 28 (AP).—The University of Arkansas Razorbacks outlasted Mississippi's aroused Rebels today, pushing over two touchdowns in the final period to win a wild scoring fray, 26 to 18.

Megogo, $32.80, Whips Bon Jour at Laurel

On the Line
With CONSIDINE

New York, Oct. 28.—One of the best horse races of the year will be staged this coming Wednesday at Pimlico when Devil Diver, top beast in the handicap division, meets Twilight Tear, the best filly in the land and perhaps the best 3-year-old regardless of sex.

CONSIDINE

The race is the mile and 3-16's Pimlico special, an invitation affair which won itself a place in turf history. It was started by Alfred Vanderbilt, who is back in this country now after a long spell on PT boats in the South Pacific. He'll be at Pimlico Wednesday when boy meets girl.

The others invited to attend and run are Alfred Packer's By Jimmy, hailed in several quarters as the best 3-year-old; William Ziegler's Bounding Home, Mrs. Edward Mulrenan's First Fiddle, W-L Ranch's Paperboy, Nicely Named, being a son of Papyrus; A. S. Hewitt's Some Chance, Charlie Turner's Bon Jour and Millbrook Stable's hard working Alex Barth. Most of them, if not all, are expected to duck the issue.

Vanderbilt thought up the race as a kind of world series of horsedom—a bout in which the best 3-year-olds of the fading season would be asked to fight it out to a decision, from which might come the 3-year-old champion. War Admiral, who certainly was that, won the first of these specials, lugging 128 pounds to beat Masked General, who had 100 pounds up, and War Minstrel, with 109.

The following year the 3-year-old limit was lifted, for good reason, and has remained lifted. That year—1938—was the season when Seabiscuit and War Admiral were dominating the turf world. The Admiral was 4, the Biscuit 5. Herbert Bayard Swope had endeavored to bring the two together at Belmont for a $100,000 match race earlier in the year, and the thing might have gone through and been a dismal flop except for the vigilance of Dan Parker and Bill Corum, who brought to light the fact that Seabiscuit was suffering at the time from the worst case of housemaid's knee ever seen outside the Empire State Building.

Vanderbilt wound up with the plum and their resulting race—for $15,000—is still being talked about—Seabiscuit beat the Admiral at level weights and broke the track record doing it. If memory serves, the two attracted the biggest crowd Pimlico had seen before or since, and there has been racing there or thereabouts since George Washington's time.

Challedon won the next two renewals, beating Kayak II and tehn Can't Wait. Market Wise was the 1941 winner, with Whirlaway—that year's 3-year-old champ 7—bowing out.—But Whirly came back as a 4-year-old in 1942 to win in a walkover. Nobody wanted any part of him. Last year Shut Out beat Slide Rule to win it, and the Gold Cup and prestige that goes with it.

If the Tear can knock off Devil Diver Wednesday she should be named horse of the year. John Campbell, the New York handicapper, had some rather unkind things to say about her the other day in Brother McCulley's column, but I think he's nuts. No colt was able to beat her this year, and no filly could touch her unless she was loaded down with a box-car of weight.

There's a piece in the December issue of True about baseball which makes quite a hunk of sense. It's an appeal for standardized ball-yards. It points out this compelling truth: that few baseball records amount to anything when dissected because all of them are made in parks that are utilized by the peculiar talents of the record breakers. Bud Cornish, the main sports editor who does the pointing out, brings out the fact that ball parks are often remade to capitalize on this or that kind of hitter who happens to belong to the home team. He sees no justice in hitting a fly 480 feet into center field for an easy out at the Polo Grounds and hitting one 256 feet down the foul line for a home run.

He says it can be done by the erection of the right kind of screens, and by ground rules. His point is well taken, but like every other suggestion which has to do with making any changes in the industry it will be ignored. Most of the men in baseball figure that if their parks suited grandpa they should suit you.

Official Laurel Race Charts

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1944—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2000. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 1:47. Winner, Mrs. S. M. Pisterior. Value, $1300. Time, 1:16.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MY ANGELA	(Root)	115	5	2	1°1½	1°	1°	1°	1½	$6.75
SPLIT THE WIND	(J.Gilbert)	118	4	3	5°	5°	4°	2°	2	3.55
CY DART	(Leggett)	113	1	4	4°	3°	2½	3°	3	12.95
PHARA SURPRISE	(Jemas)	107	3	5	3°	4°	3°	4°	4½	6.65
GALLANT SON	(Meade)	113	6	1	3½	4°	5°	5°	5¼	21.30
TO LET	(Scawthorn)	111	2	7	6‡	6°	6	6	6	60.80
CRAGGWOOD MISS	(Cameron)	111	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	236.15

‡Eased up.
MY ANGELA, $3.90, $2.30, $2.20; SPLIT THE WIND, $2.50, $2.20; CY DART, $3.10.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2000. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 2:16½. Winner, Mrs. Mildred Jacobs. Value, $1300. Time, 1:14⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ELMO GRIER	(Clark)	131	2	3	3hk	3°	2½	1hk	1hk	$1.40
LORD VATOUT	(Bowers)	116	9	2	2°	2½	1hk	2°	2	1.95
TWINK SHOT	(Gumbs)	114	7	9	9°	5°	4°	3°	3	22.15
NO QUOTA	(Meade)	116	8	1	1°½	1hk	3°	4°	4	9.85
MAYAL TINTY	(Scocca)	114	11	5	4½	4½	5½	5½	5½	9.05
POMPEY CORNERS	(Scawthorn)	117	5	10	8°	9°	9°	8°	6‡	33.05
HEAT COCK	(Snellings)	106	1	10	7½	9°	8½	7°	7	22.30
GAY PADRE	(Picchi)	110	3	4	9°½	10°	11°	9°	8‡	242.55
DISCMONT	(Root)	112	4	8	11°‡	11°‡	9½	9°	9	272.15
BROOKE ARGO	(McCoy)	115	12	12	6½	8½	10°	10°	10	314.85
PROBLEM CHILD	(Leggit)	110½	6	7	10°	7hk	7½	11°	11	112.55
CAVALIERA	(Skjeie)	108	10	11	12	12	12	12	12	353.65

ELMO GRIER, $4.80, $2.90, $2.30; LORD VATOUT, $3.60, $2.70; TWINK SHOT, $4.70.

DAILY DOUBLE—MY ANGELA AND ELMO GRIER—PAID $9.60.

THIRD RACE—About 2 miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; steeplechase; allowances. Start good. Off 2:47. Winner, I. Biebr. Value, $1625. Time, 4:05⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	½	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FREDERIC II	(Walker)	142	5	3	2°	1½	1°	1°	1°	$3.55
GAY VENTURE	(Owen)	140	1	4	5	5	4°	2°	2	3.15
REFUGIO	(Gallaher)	145	3	2	3°	3°	2°	4	3½	10.60
GOOD CHANCE	(Roberts)	142	4	5	4°	4°	3°	3½	4	3.20
MAD POLICY	(Cruz)	148	2	1	1½	2°	5	5		2.70

†Lost rider.
FREDERIC II, $7.10, $4.30, $3.20; GAY VENTURE, $4.90, $3.60; REFUGIO, $3.60.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $2000. For 4-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 3:17. Winner, Mrs. Mildred Jacobs. Value, $1300. Time, 1:56⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
LOST AND FOUND	(Clark)	115	8	3	3°	2½	2°	1hk	1hk	$6.00
OMADA	(Meade)	109	1	5	5°	3½	1½	2°	2	9.15
TIDE'S IN	(Rollins)	114	3	1	4°½	3½	4½	4½	3½	42.80
ANDREW PALMER	(Kirkland)	111	6	9	7hk	6½	6°	3°	4½	23.95
SATIN CAP	(Bowers)	116	7	12	12	12	11°	8°	5hk	2.40
LADY DIVINE	(Jemas)	111	11	10	11°	11°	9°	7½	6	9.95
MYRTLE M.	(Leggett)	112	6	2	3°½	4hk	5°	6°	7°	69.15
GUN BEARER	(Snellings)	113	10	6	-°	1°½	1hk	5½	8°	33.85
ATTACHE	(F.A.Smith)	111	3	4	9°½	9°	7°	9°	9‡	3.15
WESTNESIA	(Gonzales)	118	9	11	10°‡	10°	10°	10°	10°	9.60
MISS KALOLA	(Scawthorn)	111	12	7	6½	7°	8°	11°	11°	41.60
SUN GALOMAR	(Wright)	115	5	8	8°	8½	12	12	12	33.35

LOST AND FOUND, $14.00, $5.60, $4.50; OMADA, $8.50, $7.00; TIDE'S IN, $15.50.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 3:32. Winner, Armand L. Lewinston. Value, $1625. Time, 1:13⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FREELAND'S LAD	(Luther)	120	9	1	1½	1°½	1½	1°	1hk	$3.20
ARMY BELLE	(Meade)	110	3	6	3°	2°	2°	2°	2	9.25
SALVO	(Borrell)	106	6	8	8½	6½	4½	3°	3	15.15
PLANE SHADOW	(Snellings)	104	9	5	5½	7°	6°	4½	4½	12.80
BROWN PLUMAGE	(Wall)	106	1	4	2½	4°	6hk	7°	5	1.75
BOTTLE IMP	(Bowers)	113	7	2	6hk	3½	3½	6°	6‡	8.35
TEN TO ACE	(Wright)	114	5	7	7°	8°½	8½	7°	7½	37.60
ABRASION	(Root)	118	4	9	9	9	9	9hd	8½	
ASK AUNT ADA	(Jemas)	113	2	3	4½	8½	9	9	9	19.60

†G. T. Strother entry.
FREELAND'S LAD, $8.40, $4.00, $2.90; ARMY BELLE, $8.90, $4.50; SALVO, $4.60.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles. Purse, $25,000 added. For 3-year-olds up. The Washington Handicap. Start good. Off 4:21½. Winner, Christiana Stables. Net value, $18,900. Time, 2:06.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MEGOGO	(Scawthorn)	110	6	2	1hk	1°½	1½	1½	1	$15.40
BON JOUR	(Dodson)	136	2	3	2°	3°	2°	2°	2‡	.75
HARFORD	(Jemas)	107	3	5	5°	5°	4°	4°	3‡	9.75
LORD CALVERT	(Breen)	114	1	1	2°½	2°	3½	3°	4°	19.40
CARIBOU	(Meade)	117	4	6	6	6	6	6	5°	3.45
STYMIE	(Cruz)	115	5	4	4°‡	4½	5°	5½	6	7.45

MEGOGO, $38.80, $9.50, $4.60; BON JOUR, $2.80, $2.30; HARFORD, $3.90.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 4:52½. Winner, Col. C. V. Whitney. Value, $1625. Time, 1:48⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
PEACE DUST	(Kirkland)	112	5	6	2½	1½	1½	1½	1hk	$2.20
EAST CHANCE	(Snellings)	113	3	5	3°	2½	3°	3°	2½	41.25
STING LEA	(Scawthorn)	118	7	3	4½	3°	2°	1½	3°	3.45
MOUSE HOLE	(Scocca)	113	4	2	1°‡	7°½	5½	5½	4½	4.05
DODGONOUGH	(Dodson)	118	2	7	6½	5½	4°	5°	5°	20.75
GOLDBEART	(Meade)	113	8	8	8	8	7°	6°	6°	14.90
SMILING LASS	(P.A.Smith)	111	1	1hk	1	4½	8	8	7°	5.15
BEOGAR	(Campbell)	113	6	4	5½	6°	6½	7½	8	29.40

PEACE DUST, $6.60, $4.40, $3.10; EAST CHANCE, $23.20, $7.20; STING LEA, $2.90.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-quarter miles. Purse, $2000. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 5:23. Winner, J. H. Miles. Value, $1300. Time, 2:09⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FLYING JUNIOR	(Breen)	118	7	6	6½	5°	2°	1°½	1°	$2.15
ALHALON	(Bowers)	115	10	3	1°	1°	1°	2°	2‡	3.55
OVER CALL	(Meade)	112	1	2	7°½	6hk	5°	5°	3°	4.05
EQUIPPED	(Root)	115	3	1	3°	3°	4°	4°	4½	†17.10
QUENT REYNOLDS	(Borrell)	107	12	8	4½	2°	3°	3°	5°	11.55
FLYING DUKE	(Scawthorn)	115	8	7	8°	8°	6½	6°	6°	†
LONG STRAW	(Scocca)	120	6	12	11½	11°‡	11°‡	9°	7°	5.10
FOREST RANGER	(Wright)	115	6	9	9°	9°	9°	7°	8‡	54.55
SOME WHERE	(Leggett)	112	2	5	5°½	7°	7½	8½	9°	22.90
C. C. HAMILTON	(Campbell)	115	9	11	10°	10°	10°	10°	10°	78.55
GOOD NITE	(Kirkland)	109	11	4	2°	4½	8‡	11°	11°	30.15
BULL TERRIER	(Hawrylite)	115	4	10	12	12	12	12	12	231.65

†G. T. Strother-G. Davis entry.
FLYING JUNIOR, $6.30, $3.50, $2.90; ALHALON, $4.50, $3.10; OVER CALL, $3.80.

Swimmers Sought

Coach Joe Hollon has issued a call for aspirants for the Shoreham Hotel men's and women's swimming teams. Any boy or girl amateur swimmers in this area desiring to affiliate with the club may either see Hollon at the Shoreham pool any day, excepting Monday, or telephone him at Adams 0700.

Long-Shot Day

Ascot, England, Oct. 28 (AP).—Two longshots came in one-two in the Newtown Handicap today. Liquid Amber, the winner, paid off $25.70 for 40 cents bet on the totalizer, odds of more than 63 to 1. Three lengths behind came Fairlandis, which was quoted at 25 to 1 and paid a fourth that to place.

Victor Leads All the Way to Win $25,000

By Walter Haight
A Staff Correspondent

Laurel, Md., Oct. 28.—Christiana Stable's Megogo, winner of the Potomac Handicap here last month, jolted the talent this afternoon by hanging a length defeat on Charles Turner's mighty Bon Jour in the $25,000 added Washington Handicap, featuring th efinal weekend program of the 50-day meeting here. Usually a fast-closing horse, Megogo went to the front early today and held on gamely under the handling of Jockey Ken Scawthorn. Two lengths behind Bon Jour came Mrs. E. McClanaghan's Harford to be third in the field of six.

Bon Jour was an odds-on favorite and his defeat was as shocking to the customers as the loss of Columet's Twilight Tear here a week ago. Like Twilight Tear, Bon Jour was giving away plenty of weight. He carried 126 pounds to 110 for Megogo.

Jockey Paces Bon Jour

Megogo, trained by Jack Healy, was next to the longest shot in the race and paid $32.80 after running the mile an da quarter in 2:06, the slowest for the race since Jacola registered the same time in the mud in 1928.

Jockey Dodson did not appear a factor in the defeat of the favorite. He rode a heady race and his mount just wasn't good enough at the weights.

Without a speed horse in the field, Lord Calvert went to the front in the run through the stretch the first time. Dodson had Bon Jour closest but elected to rate his mount and save ground, allowing Mogogo to go up on the outside. Entering the backstretch, Megogo went to the front of Lord Calvert and Bon Jour saved ground in third position.

Megogo Shows Fight

As Megogo came into the stretch in front, Dodson placed Bon Jour to a drive and sent the son of Sun Beau into second position and the 6-year-old seemed to have dead aim on the front runner.

However Megogo failed to quit. Dodson went to the whip and kept booting but Bon Jour was weakening at the end. The race was worth $18,900 to the Christiana Stable.

Isadore Bieber's Frederic II took command early and held sway thereafter to win the day's steeplechase in the role of a lightly played favorite. The 7-year-old finished three lengths ahead of Brookmeade Stable's Gay Venture with Mrs. C. E. Adams Refugio in third position. Only one mishap marked the about 2-mile test. T. T. Mott's Mad olicy lost rider while tiring at the tenth fence but Jockey Harold Cruz escaped injury. The winner, handled by Jockey George Walker paid $7.10 and was clocked in 4.05 2-5.

Pimlico Will Donate Four Days to Charity

Baltimore, Oct. 28 (AP).—Net revenues of the first four days of the 22-day race meeting at Pimlico will be contributed to war relief purposes. President Henry A. Parr 3d of Pimlico announced yesterday that the four Maryland tracks sponsoring the meeting had agreed to devote proceeds from November 1 to 4 to relief.

Jamaica
Results

1—¾; $3000; 3-yr.-olds; maidens.
Admiral's Lady, 115 (Meade) 34.80 6.80 3.80
Mahawanna, 118 (Atkinson) 2.90 2.40
Pay and Pay, 115 (Snider) 3.00
Watts Girl, Critique, True Note, High Value, Ice Girl and Miss Kay Cee also ran. Time, 1:15.

2—¾; $3000; 3-yr.-olds up; handicap.
Darby Dellah, 108 (Roberts) 7.40 3.60 2.80
One Only, 106 (Lindberg) 4.70 3.40
Fiaughal, 122 (Permane) 3.80
Okapi Lancer, All Bright, Seaward Bound and Kaytee also ran. Time, 1:12⅘.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $156.40

3—¾; $3000; 2-yr.-olds; maidens; allow.
Chaste Lady, 115 (Wright) .. 5.90 4.10 3.10
Dolly Varden, 115 (Snider) 8.40 4.60
Star Song, 115 (Lindberg) 4.40
Hairanette, Acquisitive, Lady Valeska, Shore Patrol and Wherrie also ran. Time, 1:14⅘.

4—1⅛; $7500; 2-yr.-olds; handicap.
Sagaro, 112 (Meade) 15.10 6.00 2.90
Nelson Dunstan, 116 (Kelser) 4.00 2.40
Bounding Home, 122 (Atkinson) 2.70
Alorays and Pyracanth also ran. Time, 1:52.

5—1 m. 70 yds.; $10,000; 2-yr.-olds.
Sir Francis, 112 (Wright) 5.10 3.00 2.70
Wildlife, 116 (Atkinson) 3.50 3.20
Jacobe, 108 (Meade) 6.00
One Ripple, Paper Mill, Chief Barker, Baron Jack, Unconditional and Stage Fire also ran. Time, 1:44⅘.

6—1 1/16; $3500; 3-yr.-olds up; handicap.
Eye for Eye, 119 (Atkinson) .. 3.50 4.20 3.30
Navlaw, 112 (Altsheler) 6.40 4.10
First Draft, 118 (Guerin) 4.30
Stamborambon, Tragic Ending, Waller, Offenbach and Bold Dan also ran. Time, 1:45.

7—1 1/16; $3000; 3-yr.-olds.
Silver Plate, 112 (Meade) 13.20 7.50 5.10
Casaikis, 111 (Garza) 26.40 19.40
Sir Song, 112 (Permane) 6.30
Markobob, Johnstown Boy, Marellan, Susan's Trick, Charlie Noble, Fledgling and Gallant Chance also ran. Time, 1:46⅘.

Sportsman Park
Results

1—5 fur.; $1400; 2-year-olds.
Joe M. Jr., 110 (Lunceford) .. 12.40 8.40 4.80
Zanadoo, 106 (Haley) 7.00 4.80
Day, 105 (Burdy) 2.20
Vinita Harvest, Sir Mickey, Edgar R., Country Boy, Gray's Bay also ran. Time, 1:03⅘.

2—1 1/16; $1200; 3-year-olds up.
Fishers Pet, 112 (Dahos) 16.80 8.40 5.80
Intellect, 116 (Pena) 30.60 15.60
Daisy Chance, 111 (Hawkswerth) 4.40
Maria Matilda, Chocolate Maid, Eleanor Van, Recalling, Sweet Helen, Free Miss, Michigan Blue also ran. Time, 1:54.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $171.40.

Little Minx, 104 (Fucel) 6.80 4.60 3.20
Mike K., 115 (Jessop) 4.60 3.40
Giant Servant, 117 (Bassett) 10.40
Town Victory, Glenmont, All Steele, Kiss-Kiss, Hickory Jim also ran. Time, 1:54⅘.

4—7 fur.; $1200; 3-year-olds up.
Floataway, 117 (Lozuco) 5.40 4.80 4.80
Peasant, 111 (Jessop) 16.60 8.80
Cavlan, 107 (Fucel) 8.20
Hop Picker, Alar, Devil's Frolic, Helen Agnes, Sunny Ceres, Stromboa also ran. Time, 1.31⅘.

5—7 fur.; $2500; 3-year-olds and up.
Hard Twist, 120 (Bassett) .. 7.80 3.40 2.80
Burgee Maid, 118 (Franklin) 3.60 2.60
†Volcano, 107 (Hawkswerth) 2.80
‡Michigan Chevy, Gold Regnant, Rufino Gold, Vinum, Captain Fury also ran. Time, 1.30.

†Silver Star Stock Farm entry.

6—1 1/16; $3000; 3-year-olds and up.
Cherry Trifle, 107 (Fucel) .. 18.60 8.20 3.40
St. Jock, 115 (Franklin) 3.60 2.40
Bob's Dream, 110 (Pena) 2.60
Letter V, Quaker, Bright Willis also ran. Time, 1.51⅘.

7—1 1/16; $1200; 3-year-olds and up.
Stakee, 113 (Hawkswerth) .. 4.80 3.20 2.80
Brilland, Jr., 112 (Richards) 4.20 2.60
Valdina Kevin, 109 (Warren) 3.20
San Loyal, Smur, Praeterian, Silent Time also ran. Time, 1.54⅘.

8—Mile 70; $1200; 3-year-olds up; claim.
Gammed Up, 110 (Dukes) .. 22.20 9.20 4.20
Donegal, 113 (Pena) 5.80 4.00
Dodge City, 121 (Haynes) 4.80
String Band, Wayriel, Miah, Laughing Fair, Pursuer, Blossom Queen also ran. Time, 1:52⅘.

Navy Uncorks Power To Crush Penn, 26-0

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role, but Penn's longest gain was a 23-yard pass.

Only twice was Penn in Navy territory, and then briefly. Martin ran a Navy kick to the Navy 35 in the second quarter where Penn bogged down, and late in the wourth quarter Penn reached the Navy 40 only to flounder again.

With Clyde Scott in a new role as a quick-kicker, Navy quickly pressed its first opening to a touchdown and scored six minutes after the opening kick-off. Favored by the wind, Scott got off a quick-kick of 72 yards that rolled outside on the Penn 10, and when Edenborn's return kick was a poor effort that carried only to the Penn 21, Navy set sail.

Jenkins Leads Parade

In this vital territory, Jenkins punched an 11-yard gain through the middle of Penn's line, and then turned the job over to Scott. With Penn anticipating charges by Jenkins on every rush, Scott took the ball three times consecutively and nosed it over the line on his final plunge at center. Navy's lead remained at 6-0 when Finos missed the place-kick.

But aside from that scoring drive, Navy was not too impressive in that first half and there was no joy on the Navy bench when the Middies bogged down on the Penn two yards line after a 70-yard march. Jenkins and Scott slammed inside the Navy tackles for consistent gains on that march, which was punctuated by an end-around play by Ben Martin, and Navy had first down on the Penn eight. Scott picked up six yards in two tries, and then Penn dug in. Rosenthal smeared Scott for a yard loss and on last down Navy tired a lateral from Scott to Jenkins that was smeared for a yard loss by Littleton.

Ancient Play Scores

The statue of liberty play was first introduced by Navy in the third quarter when Barron grabbed the ball from Jenkins for a 20-yard gallop to the Penn 19, but Navy settled for a field goal try by Finos at that point. It was wide.

Regaining the ball a minute later on Edenborn's punt to the Navy 37, Navy set sail again. At one point they got a break when, on fourth down Hansen, the Navy punter, was roughed, giving the Middies a first down at midfield. Jenkins and Scott then raised hob with Penn.

They ripped off a first down through the line, then they collaborated on an 11-yard flanker pass. Then, without blockers, Jenkins bust through the middle of the Penn line for 16 yards to the 11. From the Penn 4, Scott got the scoring job and the lad from Smackover, Ark., rocketed through the Middle. Two yards from the goal he met up with Edenborn, the backer-up, and carried him on his back across the line.

Tars Go 65 Yards to Count

It took Navy only 5 minutes of the fourth quarter to score again. Now Walton was in the Navy backfield and Navy's line sprang him loose through the middle for 26 yards to the Penn 22. A bullet pass from Jenkins to Bramlett ate up 12 more yards and Navy now mixed it up. After Barron tried a pass and failed, Jenkins stepped rushed by Penn he got off a floater into the passing role and though ing heave to Barron near the sidelines and it was touchdown, with Barron scoring from 7 yards out.

Six minutes later, it was Navy capping a 65-yard drive to its final score. Navy was now using its fourth passing back, Bruce Smith, on consecutive plays he passed to Duden for 20 yards and Guy for 11. Then Walton found a big hole at left guard and legged it 19 yards to the Penn 10. With Smith back in the passing role again on the next play, Penn's scattered defense was a set-up for the statue of liberty play that followed and Barron took the ball from Smith on a gallop into the corner that netted the last 8 yards and a touchdown.

Penn.		Navy.
Holmes	L.E.	Bramlett
Savitsky	L.T.	Whitmire
Kurtz	L.G.	Carrington
Mauchel	Center	Jack Martin
Dickerson	R.G.	Chase
Stichel	R.T.	Gilliam
Rosenthal	R.E.	Ben Martin
Lauer	Q.B.	Duden
Slee	L.H.	Jenkins
Minisi	R.H.	Barron
Edenborn	F.B.	Scott

Navy	6	0	7	13—26
Penn	0	0	0	0— 0

Touchdowns—Scott (2), Barron (2). Points after touchdowns—Finos (sub for Scott), 2 placements).

Substitutions: Navy—Ends, Hansen, Guy; tackles, Radick, Coppedge, Dehanahl; guards, Turner, Kiser, Brown, Dale; center, Baker; backs, Smith, Finos, Barksdale, Isenberg, Earley, Ellsworth, Walton, Pettit, Sullivan. Ambrose; Penn—Ends, Littleton, Schuman, Southard, McNulty; tackles, Carlin, Marshall; guards, Stengel, Hadbury, Pappinelli, Burk; centers—Mosteris, Bonell; backs, John Martin, Seidenberger, Gordon, Gross.

STATISTICS

Navy.		Penn.
15	First downs	5
277	Yards gained rushing (net)	29
14	Forward passes attempted	36
6	Forward passes completed	12
72	Yards by forward passes	100
41	Punting average (from scrimmage)	31
76	Total yards, all kicks returned	113
0	Opponents' fumbles recovered	1
60	Yards lost by penalties	60

DAME
From Page 1

in the second period—was called back because of too quick time. On this play, Young danced and whirled as he was trapped behind his line and then scooted into the open.

Young was reported kicked in the head as the first half closed and sat dazed on the bench throughout most of the second half. Patterson and Greenwood gave the Irish plenty of trouble in the closing two periods, but Young's mercurial speed was sorely missed.

Irish Coach Ed McKeever used a defense "Four Horsemen" strategy throughout the game. Whenever the Illini got the ball, he rushed in Halfback Marty Wendell and Guard Joe Westenkirchner, Navy trainees who became eligible yesterday, and Freshman End Mike Davlin and Fullback John Corbisero. Wendell, especially, made the tactic effective, playing a brilliant backer-up game.

Notre Dame.		Illinois.
Sullivan	L.E.	Orr
Morgenthal	L.T.	Bingman
Filley	L.G.	Kuhlik
Ray	Center	Bujan
Reval	R.G.	Serpico
Adams	R.T.	Jamison
O'Connor	R.E.	Agase
Danowski	Q.B.	Greenwood
Maggioli	L.H.	Young
Kelly	R.H.	Patterson
Jacques	F.B.	Cline

Notre Dame	6	0	0	7—13
Illinois	7	0	0	0— 7

Notre Dame scoring: Touchdowns—Kelly, Maggioli. Point after touchdown—Maggioli (plunge).
Illinois scoring: Touchdown—Young. Point after touchdown—Greenwood (placement).

Keswick Hunter Trials Booked Nov. 4

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 27.—The annual hunter trials of the Keswick Hunt Club will be held Saturday, November 4, at Tall Oaks, home of Mrs. John M. Hopkins, near Keswick.

Five classes are listed on the afternoon's card: Green hunters, for horses that have not hunted more than one season; halfbred hunters, thoroughbred hunters, lightweight hunters and middle and heavyweight hunters. Trophies will be presented to winners in all classes. Way of going, performance, manners and hunting soundness only will be considered in all classes.

The hunter trial course will be approximately 1 mile over natural hunting country, and must be ridden as flagged. Trials will start promptly at 1 o'clock, and post entries will close at that hour. Riders will be requested to wear the uniform of their own hunts.

Miss Jamie Terrill and Maj. W. Haggin Perry are joint masters of the Keswick Hunt, one of the oldest in this section of Virginia.

Charles Town High Beats Shepherdstown

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Charles Town High School beat down several scoring threats by the Shepherdstown High School football ele en to defeat the locl yesterday 19 to 0.

Hopkins' Booters Bow

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28 (AP)—Johns Hopkins University battled gamely against the Navy junior varsity soccer squad today, losing by an overtime goal to the Jayvees, 2-1.

Breaks Help N.C. State Take W. & M., 19-2

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 28 (AP).—Alertness in capitalizing on the breaks gave a fast North Carolina State eleven a 19 to 2 victory over William and Mary's Indians here today.

The Wolfpack tallied two touchdowns in the first period and another in the third while the Williamsburgers' two points came on a safety in the third period.

Bob Mcrainey, a tackle from Fayetteville, N. C., scooped up the ball and ran 35 yards for the Wolfpack's first score after George Croker of Williamsburg, Pa., had blocked Stanley Macgkiak's punt early in the first period. A few minutes later after a punt exchange gave N. C. State the ball in Indian territory, George Sakas of Wilson, N. C., took a pass from Charlie Richkus of Hillside, N. J., on the enemy's 16 and raced over untouched for the second marked.

Sakas set up the Wolfpack's third tally by recovering a fumble on the Indians' 27 by Jack Bruce, William and Mary back. Two line plays and an end run advanced the ball to the 3-yard line and Bobby Worst of Brooklyn, N. Y., cracked the center of the line for the touchdown.

The Indians were credited with two points earlier in the third period when a punt by Richkus on his own 22 was blocked by Indian Center Tommy Thompson of Woodbridge, N. J., and bounced into pay dirt for a safety.

Commodores Face Marauders Today Minus Four Stars

Maxwell Field, Ala., Oct. 28 (AP). As was the case in its close squeak past Camp Peary last week, 7 to 0, the Bainbridge (Md.) Naval Training Center football team will be considerably below full strength when it engages the Maxwell Field Marauders tomorrow.

Missing will be starting Quarterback Hilliard Cheatham, the former Auburn star; hard-plunging and defensively expert Fullback Dewey Proctor, former Furman great; Art Pollard, reserve back, and End Charley Mehelich, formerly of Duquesne.

All are out with injuries.

The starting backfield quartet against Maxwell Field will include Quarterback Joe Michaels and Left Halfback Joe Kane, both Penn luminaries last year; Right Halfback Charley Justice and Fullback Harry (Hippity) Hopp.

Wayne Sabin, Net Star, Transferred to Norfolk

Bainbridge, Md., Oct. 28 (AP).—Specialist Second Class Wayne Sabin, ranking professional tennis player until entering the service, was detached from the Bainbridge Naval Training Center today and ordered to Norfolk, Va., for further transfer.

Sabin was captain of the Bainbridge tennis team which won ten out of eleven matches this summer.

50,000 See Michigan Upset Purdue, 40-14

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 28. (U.P.)—Bob Nussbaumer and Bob Wiest of Michigan took charge of their own going-away party today, scoring five touchdowns between them in an amazingly easy 40 to 14 upset victory over Purdue, before 50,000 fans.

Wiese, burly fullback and captain, and Nussbaumer, a speedy halfback, move from Michigan on service transfers and play no more after today, so Quarterback Joe Ponsetto made it their day. He called their signals time after time, and rarely did they fail to add to the Michigan gaiety with big chunks of yardage.

Purdue Loses Men, Also

Purdue also loses seven men on service transfers shortly, and wanted to win as badly as did Michigan. But Michigan's line opened tremendous holes in the Purdue forward wall from start to finish, and the hard-running Michigan backs just about settled the issue in the second quarter when they scored touhdowns to grab a 20-to-7 halft

Net of Pepco Declines 12% In September

By S. Oliver Goodman

September net income of Potomac Electric Power Co. was reported yesterday as $299,531, a decline of 12.6 per cent as compared with the same 1943 month.

Operating revenues of $1,857,230 were 2.5 per cent less than in September, 1943, while operating expenses of $905,028 were 5 per cent heavier.

For the first nine month this Pepco reported net income of $2,836,768, off $278,603 or 9 per cent as compared with the like 1943 period. Operating revenues of $16,929,155 were only $8,955 less than last year, but operating expenses of $8,221,422 were $375,000 heavier.

In its monthly report filed with the Public Utilities Commission, Pepco pointed out that a debit adjustment of $85,000 was made in September and $585,000 for the first nine months to take care of a possible rate reduction in the event the court sustains a PUC order.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Peoples Drug Dividend

Directors of Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., have declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock, payable December 27 to stockholders of record December 1. This is the same as voted in previous quarters this year.

Acacia Assets Up $8,250,000

Assets of Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co. totaled $127,468,190 on September 30, an increase of $8,250,000 for the first nine months this year, it was reported by President William Montgomery at the regular quarterly meeting of the board yesterday.

Mr. Montgomery also pointed out that Acacia has bought more Government securities in the first nine months this year than in the entire previous year. War bond acquisitions during the first three quarters of 1944 totaled $11,601,718, he said.

Despite sharp curtailment in building, Acacia's mortgage loan activities have gone forward in substantial volume, he added, and the total for the first nine months was more than $5,480,000.

Paint Group Elects

Among officers elected at the meeting here last week of the National Paint, Varnish & Laquer Association, Inc., were: Vice president, Franklin J. Lane of Boston; treasurer, E. A. Foy, jr., of Cincinnati; southern regional vice president, Frank J. Sampson of Richmond. There was no election for president this year as Ernest T. Trigg continues in a three-year term.

Accountants to Hear Cann

Norman D. Cann, deputy income tax commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, will address the first meeting of the fall season of the District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants to be held tomorrow at the Hamilton Hotel. Mr. Cann, who is a certified public accountant, will speak on present day practices and procedures in the bureau. Henry A. O'Neill, president of the local institute, will preside.

Pennsy's Net Decreases

Pennsylvania Railroad Co. yesterday reported net railway operating income of $8,436,496 in September, a decrease of $1,108,529 when compared with the same 1943 month. Nine-month net was $86,430,604, off $19,378,044.

Local Produce

Fruits and Vegetables
(Sales on Wholesale Market in Less Than Carlot Quantities.)

APPLES—Market steady. Bushel baskets and Eastern crates, U. S. No. 1: Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, Delicious, 3-inch minimum and 2¾-inch minimum, 3.00@3.50, mostly around 3.25; Staymans, 2¾-inch minimum, 3.25@3.50; 2½-inch minimum, 3.00@3.25, few sales best 2¾-inch minimum, 1.75@2.00; Yorks, 2¾-inch minimum, 2.75@3.25; 2½-inch minimum, 2.50@2.75, few sales 3.00; Grimes, 3.50; 2½-inch minimum, cold storage stock, 3.25@; western Greenings, 3-inch minimum and 2¾-inch minimum, 2.75@3.00; 2½-inch minimum, 2.25@2.50; Smokehouse, 2¾-inch minimum, few sales 3.00@3.25. 2¾-inch Western boxes, U. S. No. 1, Black Twigs, 2¾-inch minimum, 3.75; Staymans, Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy, 88s-138s, 3.50@3.75, larger and smaller size 3.25@; to large size, C grade, 4.00; Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy, 4.25@4.29.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, wire-bound boxes, 80s and larger, 3.63@3.90, few 80s, 3.50; Indian River section, all sizes, 4.12@4.37, Texas, wire-bound boxes, Pinks, 80s and larger, 4.50@4.85.

ORANGES—Supplies light. Florida, wire-bound boxes, Combination grade, early varieties, all sizes, 4.69@4.99. California, standard boxes and Valencias, all sizes, 6.15.

BEANS—Market firm. Supplies of good stock very light. Bushel hampers: South Carolina, Bountifuls, fair quality, 3.00; ordinary quality and condition, 2.00@2.50; Stringless Black Valentines, 3.50@3.85; ordinary quality and condition, 2.00@2.50. North Carolina, Bountifuls, ordinary to fair quality and condition, 2.00@2.50.

BROCCOLI—Crates, 1 dozen bunches: Pennsylvania, 2.25@2.50. Maryland, ordinary quality, 1.00@1.50. California, pony crates, bunched, few sales, best, 6.00, poorer lower.

CABBAGE—Market about steady. New York, 50-lb. sacks, Danish type, 1.00@1.15. North Carolina, bushel baskets, Domestic Round type, packed locally, 1.00@1.25.

CARROTS—Market firm for Western stock. California, L. A. crates, 6 dozen, 4.50@5.00, few sales 5.25, mostly 4.75@5.00. Eastern stock: Market about steady. Western New York, 50-lb. sacks, topped, washed, mostly around 2.00.

CELERY—Market steady. Western New York, individually washed, 16-inch crates, trimmed tops, Golden Heart, 3-10 dozen, 3.50@3.75, few sales 3.25, bleacher and pascal type, 3-4 dozen, 3.50@3.75; 6-10 dozen, 3.25@3.50.

LETTUCE—Market dull. California, L. A. crates, Iceberg type, 5 dozen, 3.50@4.00. New Jersey, Eastern crates, 2 dozen, Big Boston type, 1.25@1.50, mostly 1.25; poorer, 50@1.00; Romaine, 1.25@1.50, mostly 1.25.

ONIONS—Market steady. 50-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1, Yellows: Western New York, 1.50@1.65, Ohio, 1.60@1.65, Colorado and Idaho, Sweet Spanish, 3 inches and larger, 1.75@1.79; 2-3 inches, 1.50@1.60, mostly 1.50.

POTATOES—Market steady, 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1: New Jersey, Katahdins and Chippewas, 2.90@3.00, few sales 2.75. Pennsylvania, Katahdins, 3.00. New York, Katahdins, 2.85@3.00. Idaho, Russet Burbanks, 3.75@4.00, mostly 3.90@4.00.

Commodity Index

New York, Oct. 28.—The Associated Press weighted wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today advanced to 107.04.

	Previous day.	week ago.	month ago.	year ago.	1944	1943	1942	1941
High	107.01	107.54	103.22	95.12				
Low	106.03	103.43	95.54	77.03				

(1926 average equals 100.)

Naval Stores

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 28 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, 32; shipments none; stocks, 38,748.

ROSIN—Receipts, 109; shipments, 500; stocks, 29,252.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 296,150 shares; previous day, 327,335; week ago, 356,530; year ago, 337,630; two years ago, 350,210; January 1 to date, 212,514,142; year ago, 240,969,094; two years ago, 92,928,076.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Oct. 28.—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Ch'ge
30 Ind.	146.91	146.91	146.34	146.50	+0.21
20 rails	41.36	41.51	41.30	41.45	+0.26
15 utils.	25.43	25.51	25.35	25.45	+0.05
65 stocks	53 76	52.89	52.71	52.82	+0.15

Transactions in stocks used in averages today: Industrials, 13,800; rails, 1,800; utilities, 2,200; 65 stocks, 85,110.

Sales.		High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A C F Brill	2	62¼	61½	62½	+¾
Adressog-Multi	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
Air Reduction	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+¼
Alaska Juneau	13	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Alleg Lud Stl	1	28	28	28	—
Al Chem & Dye	151	151	151	151	+1
Allied Mills	1	21½	21	21½	+½
Allied Strs	4	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	3	36	36	36	+⅛
Alpha P Cem	1	21½	21½	21½	—
Amerada Pet	101	101	101	101	—
Am Airlines	2	81	80⅞	80⅞	—
Am Bank Note	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+⅛
Am Cable & Ra	11	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅛
Am Can	4	88⅜	88⅛	88⅜	+⅛
Am Ch & Cable	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+⅛
Am Crystal Sug	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
Am Distill	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+⅛
Am Encaus Tlg	2	26½	26½	26½	—
Am European	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Am & For Pow	10	10	10	10	—
Am & For Pwr pf	1	2½	2	2½	—
Am & Fgn P pf	1	91½	91½	91½	—
Am & F P 7 pf	6	96½	96½	96½	—
Am & F P 2 pf	32	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+⅛
Am Home Prod	2	75	75	75	—
Am Ice	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
Am International	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Am Invest Ill	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Am Locomotive	15	21¼	20⅜	21¼	+⅛
Am M & Fdy	1	16	16	16	—
Am P&L $5 pf	1	46½	46½	46½	—
Am Rad&St S	23	14¾	14¾	14¾	—
Am Roll Mill	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	—
Am Seating	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
Am Smelt & R	6	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—
Am Stl Fdrs	3	28½	28	28	—
Am Sugar Ref	4	48½	48	48	—
Am Tel & Tel	6	163½	163½	163½	—
Am Tobacco	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	—
Am Tob B	2	67½	67½	67½	—
Am Type Fdrs	1	11½	11½	11½	—
Am Viscose	1	45½	45½	45½	—
Am Wat Wks	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Am Woolen	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Am Wool pf	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	—
Am Zinc pr pf	2	49	48¾	49	+1
Anaconda Cop	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	—
A P W Paper	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Arch-Dan-M	1	54	54	54	—
Armour & Co	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
Armour pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
Armstrong Cork	3	23	23	23	—
Arnold Const	15	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Artloom Corp	1	10	10	10	—
Assd Dry Goods	3	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
Atch T & S F	7	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	—
Atch T&S F pf	2	98	97⅞	98	+⅛
Atl Coast Line	3	37½	37	37	—
Atl G&W Indies	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1
Atl Refining	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	—
Atlas Corp pf	9	13	12¾	12¾	—
Atlas Powd	1	60	60	60	—
Atlas Tack	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
Aviation Corp	7	6	6	6	—
Bald Loco ct	6	125	125	125	—
Balt & Ohio	13	8¾	8½	8½	+⅛
B & O pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	—
Bangor & Ar	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Barker Asph	6	24	24	24	—
Bath Ir Wks	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Beatrice Cream	1	37	37	37	—
Bell Aire	11	13	13	13	—
Bendix Aviat	2	44½	44½	44½	—
Benef Ind Ln	2	19½	19½	19½	—
Best & Co	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—
Best Foods	1	40	40	40	—
Beth Steel	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
Blaw-Knox	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	—
Boeing Airplane	10	63¾	63¾	63¾	—
Bond Strs pf	1	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
Borden Co	116	23½	23½	23½	—
Borg-Warner	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—
Boston & Me	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Braniff Airw	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Brewing Cp Am	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
Bridgeport Br	1	51	51	51	+1
Briggs Mfg Co	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Brunswick-Bal	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—
Bucyrus-Erie	15	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
Budd Wh pf	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—
Budd Mfg	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—
Budd Wheel	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—
Buffalo Forge	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
Bullard Co	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—
Burr Add Mach	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	—
Byron Jackson	4	22	22	22	—
Callahan Z-Ld	1	2	2	2	—
Calumet & Hec	6	8¾	8½	8½	—
Can Dry G Ale	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	—
Canad Pacific	15	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—
Carrier Corp	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
Celanese Corp	8	34	34	34	—
Celanese 1st pf	1	102	102	102	—
Celotex Corp	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Cent Aguirre	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	—
Cent Foundry	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
Cent Violet Sug	7	27¾	27¾	27¾	—
Century Rib M	1	10½	10½	10½	—
Cerro de Pas	1	32½	32½	32½	+½
Certain-td Prod	17	7¾	7¾	7¾	—
Champ Pap&F	1	28½	28½	28½	—
Ches & Ohio	3	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	—
Chi & E Ill A	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	—
Chi & NW	27	27¾	27¾	27¾	—
Chi & NW pf	6	48¾	48¾	48¾	—
Chi Pneu Tool	3	10½	10½	10½	—
Childs Co	3	1	1	1	—
Chrysler Corp	1	90½	90½	90½	—
City Ice & Fuel	1	20½	20½	20½	—
City Invest new	1	8	8	8	—
City Stores	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	—
Clark Equip	1	46	46	46	+⅛
Clev Graph Br	2	43	43	43	—
Climax Molyb	4	34½	34	34	—
Cluett Peabody	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—
Coca-Cola A	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	—
Colgate-Palm-P	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	—
Colum Br castA	2	32½	32½	32½	—
Colum G & El	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
Col Gas & El pf	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	—
Colum Pict	1	20	20	20	—
Colum Pict pf	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	—
Comml Invest	1	45½	45½	45½	—
Comml Solvents	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	—
Comwlth Edis	9	28¾	28¾	28¾	—
Comwlth & Sou	12	3	3	3	—
Com & Sou pf	3	87	87	87	—
Cons Copper Mn	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	—
Cons Edison	15	25¾	25¼	25¾	+⅛
Cons Edison pf	3	107½	107	107	—
Consol Film Ind	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	—
Cons Film In pf	26	27¾	27¼	27¼	—
Cons Laundries	1	11½	11½	11½	—
Cons Nat Gas	7	29	28¾	28¾	—
Cons R R Cub pf	5	19	18	18	—
Cons Vultee	14	16½	16⅜	16⅜	—
Cont Bak	2	7	7	7	—
Cont Can	3	77½	77½	77½	—
Cont Diam Fib	1	39½	39½	39½	—
Cont Ins	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	—
Cont Motors	12	8½	8½	8½	—
Cont Oil Del	7	28½	28½	28½	—
Corn Products	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	—
Cornell-Dub El	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	—
Coty Inc	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
Coty Internat	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Crane Co	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
Crown Ck pf	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	—
Crown Zellerbh	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—
Crucible Steel	1	35½	35½	35½	—
Cuban-Am Sug	13	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Cudahy Pack	1	24	24	24	—
Curtis Publishg	12	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
Curtiss-Wright	47	6	6	6	—
Curtiss-Wr A	1	18½	18½	18½	—
Cutler-Hammer	1	24½	24½	24½	—
Davega Stores	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Davison Chem	1	15½	15½	15½	—
Deere & Co	11	39¾	39¾	39¾	—
Del & Hudson	2	30	30	30	—
Del Lac & West	58	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅛
Desoto Edison	6	21	20¾	21	+⅛
Diamond Match	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—
Diam Match pf	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	—
Doehler Die Cas	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	—
Douglas Aircraft	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	+⅛
Dresser Ind	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+¼
Dunhill Int	34	13½	12⅝	13⅛	—
du Pont de N	1	155	155	155	—
du Pont pf	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	—
El Auto-Lite	2	45	44¾	45	+⅛
Elec Boat	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
El Power & Lt	20	4¾	4¼	4¾	—
El P&L $6 pf	3	87	86⅞	86⅞	—
El P&L $7 pf	1	93	93	93	—
El Storage Bat	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	—
Emerson El Mf	1	15	15	15	—
Eng Pub Serv	8	14¾	14	14¾	+⅛
Erie RR	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Erie RR cf	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Evans Products	4	14	13⅞	14	+⅛
Ex-Cello-O	1	41½	41½	41½	—
Exchange Buffet	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
Fairbanks Morse	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	—
Farns Tel & Ra	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	—
Fed L & Trac	1	27	27	27	—
Fed Mg & Smlt	1	22	22	22	—
Fed Mot Truck	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Fid P Fire Ins	2	52½	52	52½	+⅛
Firestone T&R	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	—
First Nat Strs	2	43	43	43	—
Francisco Sugar	3	16½	16	16	—
Fair (Robert)	1	4½	4½	4½	—
Gar Wood Ind	4	2	2	2	—
Gen Am Invest	2	14	14	14	—
Gen Am Trans	2	52¼	52	52¼	+⅛
Gen Baking	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Gen Bronze	18	10¾	10	10¾	+⅛
Gen Cable	2	6	6	6	—
Gen Cable A	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Gen Elec	9	38½	38½	38¾	+⅛
Gen Foods	6	41¼	41¼	41¼	—
Gen G & El A	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	—
Gen Motors	13	61¾	61¾	61¾	—
Gen Prec Eq	3	21¾	21¾	21¾	—
Gen Pub Service	3	3	3	3	—
Gen Real & Ut	18	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Gen Refract	1	22	22	22	—
Gen Tel	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—
Gillette Saf R	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	—
Gimbel Bros	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Gimbel Br $6 pf	100	100	100	100	—
Glidden Co	2	23	23	23	—
Gobel Adolf	56	5¾	5¾	5¾	—
Goebel Brew	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Goodyr T & R	3	46¾	46½	46¾	+⅛
Goodyr T&R pf	111	111	111	111	+⅛
Goth Hosiery	4	15¼	15¾	15¼	—
Grahgm-Pge M	67	6¼	6	6	—
Granby C M	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	—
Gt Nor Ir Ore	1	16½	16¾	16¾	+⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf	4	40¾	40½	40¾	+⅛
Gt West Sug	1	29	29	29	—
Greyhound Cp	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	—
Grum Airc En	89	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	6	5¾	5¾	—
Gulf M & O pf	2	86¼	86¼	86¼	—
Gulf Oil	4	46¾	46¾	46¾	+⅛
Harb-Walker	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	—
Hayes Indust	2	9	8¾	8¾	—
Hayes Mfg	4	7¾	7½	7½	—
Hecht Co	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
Hercules Mot	1	23	23	23	—
Hollander & S	1	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
Holly Sugar	1	18	18	18	—
Homestake Min	4	42½	41¾	41¾	—
Houd-Hersh B	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Household Fin	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+¼
Houston Oil	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Houston Oil pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	—
Howe Sound	2	33¼	32½	32½	—
Hudson & M	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Hupp Motor	14	1¾	1¾	1¾	—
Idaho Power	2	30½	30	30	+⅛
Illinois Central	3	14¾	14¼	14¾	—
Indpls Pow & L	1	19	19	19	—
Indust Rayon	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+⅛
Inland Steel	3	83¼	83	83¼	+¼
Inspirat Cop	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+⅛
Interlake Iron	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	—
Int Harvester	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	—
Int Hydro-El A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—
Int Min & Ch	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—
Int Mining	1	5	5	5	—
Int Nick Can	12	30¼	30	30	—
Int Paper	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Int Paper pf	3	65¾	65	65¾	+1¼
Int Pap pf	5	88¼	88¼	88¼	+¼
Int Tel & Tel	24	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Int T&T for ct	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Interst Pr Strs	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	—
Island Crk Coal	1	37½	37½	37½	—
Jarvis (W B)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	—
Jewel Tea	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—
Jones & L Stl	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	—
Kalam Stove&P	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—
Kennecott Cop	10	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+⅛
Keystone S&W	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
Kimberly-Clark	8	37¾	37¾	37¾	—
Kimberly-Cl pf	20	37	36⅞	37	+⅛
Kresge (S S)	1	26	26	26	—
Kress (S H)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—
Kroger Grocery	2	27	27	27	—
Lambert Co	1	37	37	37	—
Lee Rub & Tire	2	29	29	29	+¼
Lehigh C & N	19	12½	12½	12½	—
Lehigh Val Cl pf	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	—
Leh Val Rr	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—
Lehn & Fink	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—
Lerner Stores	2	20	19¾	20	+¼
Lib-O-F Glass	2	50	49¾	50	+¼
Lib. McN & L	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	—
Life Savers	1	79	79	79	—
Liggt & Meyers	1	48	48	48	+¼
Lima Locomot	1	14	14	14	—
Lockheed Aircr	10	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
Lone Star Cem	1	17	17	17	—
Lone Star Gas	1	14½	14½	14½	—
Lorillard (P)	1	19	19	19	—
Louisvll & Nash	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	—
Mack Trucks	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	—
Macy (R H)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	—
Magma Copper	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	—
Manati Sugar	1	4	4	4	—
Maracai O Exp	1	16	16	16	—
Marine Midland	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	—
Marshall Field	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	—
Martin (GL)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	—
Martin-Parry	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	—
Masonite Corp	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	—
Mathieson Alk	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	—
May Dept Strs	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	—
Maytag Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
McCrory Strs	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
McGraw Elec	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
McGraw Hill	1	30	30	30	—
McKess & Rob	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	—
Mead Corp	1	28	28	28	—
Melville Shoe	1	37	37	37	—
Mengel Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Miami Copper	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
Mid-Cont Pet	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—
Midland Steel	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Minn-Moline	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Minn & StM A	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
Minn & StM B	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
Mo-Kan-Texas	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	—
Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Montgom Ward	8	50½	50¼	50½	+¼
Motor Wheel	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	—
Mueller Brass	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
Mullins M B	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Murray Corp	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Nabes Liquid	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
Nash-Kelvinat	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	—
Nat Acme	1	19	19	19	—
Nat Aviation	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
Nat Biscuit	15	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
Nat Can	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	—
Nat Cash Reg	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	—
Nat Container	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Nat Cylinder G	1	67	66¾	66¾	—
Nat Dairy Pd	11	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
Nat Dept Strs	1	23	23	23	—
Nat Distillers	1	35½	35½	35½	—
Nat Gypsum	1	15½	15½	15½	—
Nat Lead	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	—
Nat Pow & Lt	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Nat Steel	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	—
Nat Supply	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	—
Nat Sugar Ref	1	25¾	25¼	25¼	—
Natomas Co	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	—
Newport N Ship	1	16½	16½	16½	—
Newpt N Sh pf	1	108	108	108	—
N Y Air Brake	1	45½	45½	45½	—
N Y Central RR	24	37¾	37¾	37¾	—
N Y Chic & St L pf	2	87	87	87	—
N Y Dock	1	15½	15½	15½	—
N Y Shipbldg	2	18	18	18	—
Nort & Western	1	121¾	121	121¾	+2¾
No A Aviation	20	11¾	11¾	11¾	—
North Amer Co	80	18¾	18¼	18¾	+⅛
Northern Pacific	6	18½	18½	18½	—
Northwest Airl	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	—
Norwalk Tire&R	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	—
Ohio Oil	15	16½	16⅜	16½	—
Oliver Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—
Omnibus Corp	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	—
Oppenheim Col	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—
Otis Elevator	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	—
Pac Am Fish & Elec	1	33½	33½	33½	—
Pac Tin Cons	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
Pac West Oil	3	14¾	14¾	14¾

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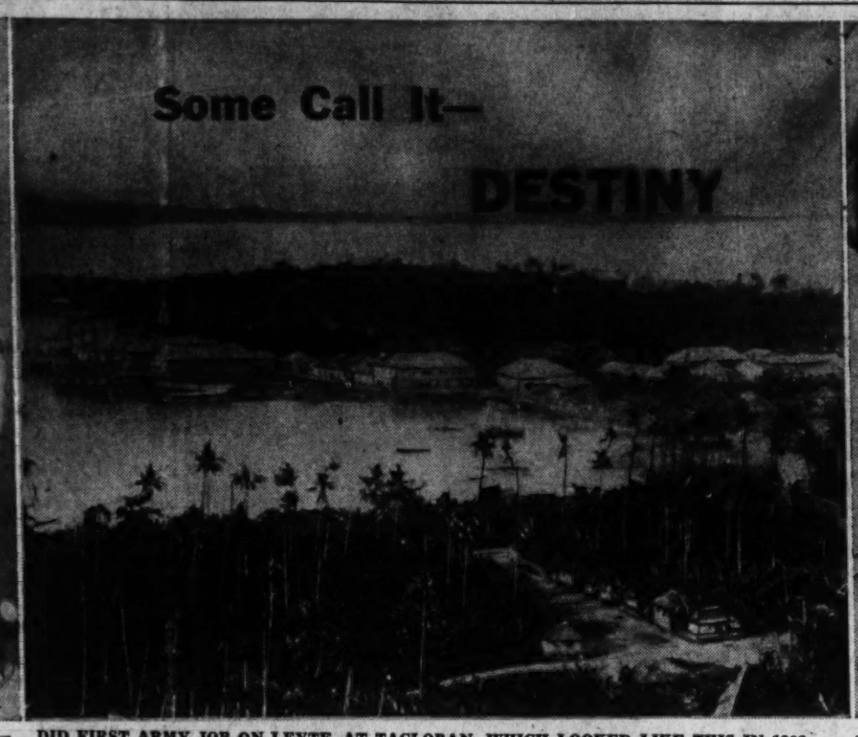


WEST POINTER DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, 23— DID FIRST ARMY JOB ON LEYTE, AT TACLOBAN, WHICH LOOKED LIKE THIS IN 1903 TODAY THE GENERAL, 64, IS BACK AGAIN— AND TACLOBAN ONCE MORE FLIES FLAG OF U. S. A.

. . . Old pictures on this page and blueprint of military reservation below are taken from the personal album of Maj. Gen. Charles Douglas Herron, Bethesda. Strip of land across from 1903 picture of Tacloban is Samar, on which Yanks also landed this week

Kuriles to China Sea, Navy Now Can Step Out For Big Pacific Punch

A GREAT engagement like the battle of the Philippines is certain to bring a series of mixed reactions, from Navy men trained to appraise such situations as well as from a public frankly confused by an operation lasting several days and fought in the air, on the sea and under it over 240,000 square miles of land and water.

First, the excitement of a battle begun when the Nation's stake is so tremendous.

Second, an attempt to balance gains against possible losses as fragmentary and delayed reports come in.

Third, with victory apparent, a cautious attitude, a reminder that a war isn't won in one battle.

By weekend, the third stage had been passed. Navy Day talks, hastily revised to include the latest good news, reflected all three attitudes.

There is another phase to come, when all of the profit and loss figures are in: a realization that our Navy now can step out and slug as it never has before, hunting down and blasting at the enemy from the South China Sea to the Kuriles.

It will not be a case of casting aside all caution. The Navy doesn't operate that way. It will result from a definite, ship by ship, reduction in the calculated strength of Japan, whose effective naval striking power has been cut in half since the Philippine battle.

A rapid deterioration may be expected in Japan's position as a sea power, with her merchant shipping by the thousands of tons paying the price for every one of the 40 or so combat vessels sunk or damaged.

There's More Balance Now—but a Lot Less Fleet

Attaining, and holding, seapower is a complicated, detailed process; a job only experts can attempt to direct. Japan took a shortcut, getting near the top of the heap with her merchant marine in half a century and with her combat fleet in a breakneck six-month campaign at the start of this war. Perhaps she went too fast, left a few lessons unlearned.

The relationship of merchant ships to combat ships is a definite and a vital one and any grave error in calculations during wartime is certain to leave warships impotent or supply and transport vessels unprotected.

Japan's fleet was described as "unbalanced" long before the Philippine battle, having too few screening vessels for its carriers and destroyers and too few escort craft for its merchantmen.

Now, it is true, there's more "balance"—but a lot less fleet.

How the Japs will attempt to replace them, American Navy men don't know. They do know that it will be long weeks before many of the damaged ships are fit for sea again.

What will our Navy do in those weeks and months?

The best answer is that it is the same Navy—under the same commanders King, Nimitz, Halsey—that it was before the battle of the Philippines.

For more than a year now the roaring challenge has gone out to Japan's imperial fleet, from Washington, from Pearl Harbor, from advance task forces: "Come out and fight!"

It was sounded for the Gilberts invasion a year ago, for the Marshalls in January, the Marianas last summer, the Palaus in September. Until the Philippines, Jap reaction was by air or not at all.

Attack is the policy of the world's greatest Navy and within bounds of calculable risk, there is no doubt how it will follow up victory.

With planes, submarine and surface craft it will go to work on the enemy, conscious of its great, battle-tested power.

In no sense will it be a mad chase into Japan's home waters for a quick kill. There is too much power left in the Jap fleet to risk that; 75 or so warships, manned by highly skilled and fanatically brave crews, form a terribly dangerous force, regardless of the size of the opponent.

Preponderant strength and superior skill will be applied in swift, deep strokes.

Any suggestion of where these actions are likely to take place is pure speculation, depending as it does on what Japan decides, in a hurry, to do about her situation. However, there are some specific indications as to who will hold what within the next few weeks, or months at the most.

The south China seas certainly will be invaded by American warships in the near future and Jap shipping there scattered or sunk. Formosa thus would be endangered and the way prepared for a possible landing on the South China Coast.

Most interesting, of course, is the possibility Japan will withdraw all the troops and ships she is able to Formosa or the homeland, abandoning her great, rich conquered empire to the south, including the Malay States, Dutch Indies and Burma.

Japan, it has been pointed out repeatedly, has an advantage that increases by the mile as she is crowded back closer to her homeland. Each mile she retreats means a mile less supplies and reinforcements have to be carried.

New Supply 'Train' Proves Worth in Engagement

The battle of the Philippines, however, meant something to our Navy supply people, too. It was the first full-scale battle in which the principle of a modern naval "train," a development of our Navy for use in just such actions, has had a complete test.

The train is an expedient to neutralize unfavorable factors of distance, to make it possible for an American fleet of battleships, carriers, cruisers and destroyers to patrol or fight for an indefinite time thousands of miles from its base of supplies. It is a dynamic creation, a living supply line that twists and moves, speeds up and slows down, following warships wherever they go.

While carrying some armed escorts as protection, it still is vulnerable; could not, for example, fight off, unaided, any one of the three fleets Japan sent down to challenge us in the Philippines.

Vice Admiral Frederick J. Horne, vice chief of Naval operations, has reduced the supply train's human and mechanical factors to this description:

"To enable the task forces to keep the sea for extended combat, there has been established a shuttle system of tankers, tenders, transports and cargo planes, whose assignment is to follow the fleet or meet its ships at designated points of rendezvous and deliver the needed replacements."

Behind the supply train itself are advanced bases, which actually deliver to it supplies of ammunition, gasoline, oil and food it must carry to the scene of action. Behind them, but still out of this country, are vast staging areas, where all articles are accumulated in great quantities so that replacement is readily accomplished.

Through these—staging areas, advanced bases, supply trains—the long line runs out, wide and safe in some places but thin in others.

Reports from the Philippines indicate the line was not broken. In a wild slugging match, fought 6,000 miles from this country, it kept two American fleets supplied and in action. The supply train has proved itself. With the rest of the Navy it is ready to move on.—by G. C.

Philippine Story Began Long Before Bataan

MacArthur's Back—After 41 Years

By George Connery

IT WAS November, 1903, and his first job as an officer was done. When the next steamer showed up, the young second lieutenant shook hands all around with his friends of six weeks and got aboard. No dramatics.

Forty-one years later Douglas MacArthur went back. He went back to Leyte, to the exact small central Philippine island where his fateful military career began as an engineering officer serving on detached duty with the Eighteenth Infantry Regiment.

And while the landing craft carried General MacArthur toward shore he could look northward along the beach and see the site of an Army reservation, the particular one he surveyed as his first assignment after leaving West Point Military Academy.

MAJOR GENERAL HERRON
". . . I'd like to see it today"

You may call it coincidence. Destiny is another word for it.

All the factors and accidents of a world-wide war and all the trends of almost half a century combined, somehow, to place him ashore there. A hero with a great liberating army at his command, he returned to the spot where his first Army duty was performed.

The fantastic story is beyond question, vouched for by Maj. Gen. Charles Douglas Herron, retired, now enjoying his home and his garden on the outskirts of Bethesda, Md. Herron knows about MacArthur's six weeks on Leyte in the fall of 1903 because they were room mates in the rough board, grass-roofed bachelors' quarters the Eighteenth Infantry had erected on the island.

Herron himself went on to fill out his own brilliant Army career before his recent retirement. Prior to his final assignment with the Army Group in Washington, Herron was in command of the Hawaiian Division with headquarters at Schofield barracks. He was succeeded there by Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, now awaiting possible courtmartial action as a result of the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Herron's and MacArthur's trails crossed many times in the years since 1903. When the latter was commanding general in the Philippines from 1928 to 1930, Herron was his chief of staff. When MacArthur was Army chief of staff in Washington from 1930 to 1935 Herron served him as executive officer for Reserve Affairs.

Herron, who had finished the Academy in 1899, was a toughened campaigner and at 26 MacArthur's senior by three years when the two met for the first time. He fought against guerillas in the islands for the two years 1899-1901; returned to the States, then went back to the Philippines the preceding spring.

"I was a first lieutenant, company commander and engineering officer when MacArthur reported to Leyte," Herron related. "I put another cot in my two-room quarters and MacArthur moved in. He stayed there until he had finished his survey. Then he moved on to another island to do another."

'Clean, Healthy Kid'

MacArthur's survey, in fact, was made as a check against one by Herron and Herron's name appears on MacArthur's map, which is reproduced on this page. There was almost no difference in their findings, Herron recalls, so MacArthur's report was turned in.

Herron admits he had lost much of his own fresh-from-West Point polish by the time he met MacArthur. "It disappears, you know, out there," he smiles. "We'd take our rifles and some rations and move into the mountains where we knew there was resistance. That wasn't like the Academy." Looking back through more than 40 years of soldering, Herron remembers clearly one impression of his early days in the Philippines.

"I used to think when I'd see the new men coming out from West Point 'My God, what a bunch of sweet, clean, healthy kids!' "

MacArthur was no exception; if anything he exemplified the type. His father, Arthur MacArthur, as commanding general in the Philippines, had set a high example. MacArthur, from his first days at West Point, had determined to be as magnificent a person, as remarkable a general as his father.

HERE'S SNAPSHOT OF FIRST ARMY CAMP IN LEYTE, P. I.

LATER OFFICERS AND WIVES LIVED IN HUTS LIKE THIS

Before he reached Leyte, the small group of officers there knew who was coming; MacArthur already had that kind of a record and reputation. At the Academy he had thrown everything he had into the job. As a result he finished top man of his class in both scholastic and military subjects. He was the well-rounded person, too, that West Point has as its objective. A fine athlete, he had starred on the academy's baseball team. He was fearless in everything he did, even when he stood up to school authorities in defense of the cadets.

Little Too Dazzling

Word had come out to the little island, too, that this MacArthur was a charming person, one who knew how to deal with any situation.

At Leyte he was just what he had been in the Academy: competent, industrious, charming—but a little too dazzling at first for the backwoods post.

"That excess got rubbed off," Herron relates. "It doesn't take so long." One day we decided MacArthur's form-fitting civilian long-handled underwear needed a treatment. You see, the rest of us had been wearing strictly GI for as long as we could remember.

"All we did was to throw him out a window of the quarters, clothed only in his splendid underwear, lock all the windows and doors, and let him holler and beg to get back in."

But destiny must have had its eye on MacArthur even in little things. None of the post's dozen or so American women appeared on the scene to make the affair a complete success.

After finishing the Academy in June, MacArthur took his graduation leave, then reported to headquarters at Iloilo, the capital of Panay Island, 100 miles or so west of Leyte. Forty years later Panay itself was to have new significance, the seat of fearless Filipino resistance to Japanese occupation, a resistance organized and led by Tomas Confesor.

Did Own Building

MacArthur spent only a few days at Iloilo, then was ordered to Leyte. Half a hundred other places needed surveys—but he was sent to Leyte. At the time there was a lull in guerilla activities. He made a presumably peaceful trip through the Visayan Sea and southeastward to Leyte.

THIS IS PHOTOGRAPH OF BLUEPRINT OF MACARTHUR'S MAP OF PROPOSED MILITARY RESERVATION AT TACLOBAN

. . . meticulous details show young second lieutenant took his responsibilities then as seriously as general does now

It Won't Be Landslide In Popular Vote, But--- Dewey Needs 'Breaks'

By Edward T. Folliard

ALBANY.—The only thing reasonably certain about the 1944 Presidential election is that it won't be a landslide, at least in the popular vote. One other observation can be made as the campaign roars down the stretch: President Roosevelt is the betting favorite, but Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican nominee, can win this election. He can win, yes, but in order to do so he needs the "breaks"—all of them.

Governor Dewey has no strength to spare anywhere. Let President Franklin D. Roosevelt break into any of his presumed holdings—as the Champ is trying to do tonight as he invades Chicago in quest of Illinois' big bloc of 28 votes—and the Dewey victory chart is thrown all out of whack.

That is the peril hanging over Dewey's candidacy and it was emphasized over and over again in the week just ending as the 12-car Dewey special rolled across three Midwestern States having between them 51 of the 266 electoral votes needed to win the Presidency. These were Minnesota (11), Illinois (28) and Wisconsin (12).

Mr. Roosevelt carried all three against Wendell Willkie four years ago: Minnesota, by 44,922 votes; Illinois, by 102,694; Wisconsin, by 25,615. This year Governor Dewey is given the edge in all three. He leads Mr. Roosevelt in popular opinion polls and there are other favorable signs. Yet—and this bothers Dewey strategists—about no one of the three States can it be said airily that it is "in the bag." Not one can be put out of mind as, let us say, the Roosevelt camp can put out of mind Georgia, Alabama or other States in the Solid South.

Minnesota will serve to illustrate. Governor Dewey ought to carry this State. He is leading Mr. Roosevelt 52 to 48 in both the Gallup Poll and the Minnesota Poll of Cowles Newspapers. Not only that, but a survey showed more Minnesotans have been listening to Dewey over the radio than to Roosevelt. The bolt of Senator Joseph H. Ball (R., Minn.) to the President, we were told in Minneapolis, not only will not hurt the GOP nominee but may actually help him—because followers of Comdr. (former Governor) Harold E. Stassen, deeply concerned about Stassen's own chances for the Presidency in years to come, now are counted on to work all the harder for Dewey.

So Tight Even Weather—And Luck—Count

It must be reported, however, that some political writers in Minneapolis were none too sure about these favorable tints. They thought the State rightfully ought to be put down as doubtful. One analyst, who had travelled widely through Minnesota, expressed the opinion that the race was so tight it might be decided by the weather. Bad weather November 7, he said, might keep so many farmers away from the polls that FDR would romp off with the State's 11 electoral votes.

That's the kind of election it is this year and the reason you hear more and more people talking about the element of luck.

President Roosevelt's luck has been proverbial. Some have seen it as a working out of the law of compensation, for his good fortune seems to have been particularly bullish since he was struck down by infantile paralysis.

Governor Dewey also is lucky. His aides, the men who have been with him since the old racket-buster days, can cite instance after instance to prove this point, beginning with the manner in which he became a prosecutor in New York City back in the early 30's. In his race against Roosevelt the 42-year-old challenger is going to need that luck in abundance.

Wherever the Dewey campaign train has gone this week, the weather has been perfect, the sun always out, enriching everything it touched. How Governor Dewey, riding in the last car, could have stuck to speech writing as the train moved through the gold and maroon beauty of the Mohawk Valley is hard to understand. Most likely he didn't.

Next morning, at Minneapolis, the sun was even more benign. It beat down on Governor and Mrs. Dewey as they stood on the rear platform and flashed on the red and yellow flowers some well-wisher handed up. All along the line, people were smiling.

Crowds Encouraging, Even in Chicago 'Stronghold

It was the same story in Milwaukee, where a band serenaded Governor Dewey with the Washington Post March and a clubwoman with a megaphone sang an original Dewey-For-President song.

What happened later that day must have made Dewey strategists wonder—especially about a saying current in this campaign: That the people are going to vote for Dewey are not so much for Dewey as they are against President Roosevelt.

Well, half a million Chicagoans turned out to see Dewey and this in a machine-controlled city looked upon as one of the greatest of Roosevelt strongholds. They were sardine-thick along Randolph and State streets and it required squadrons of Mayor Ed Kelly's mounted cops to keep them in line. Dewey aides were frankly astonished. Could it be, they must have asked themselves, that such a multitude would line the streets just because they were opposed to somebody else?

Incidentally, a reporter who talked to Governor Dewey about the crowd got something of a surprise when he suggested to the challenger that Mayor Kelly would really have to go some to round up any larger crowd for President Roosevelt.

"Oh, the President ought to have a larger crowd," said Dewey, "after all, he's the President."

Crowds along parade routes are always interesting. Women seem to predominate, a sharp reminder that 11 million are away at war. It would seem, too, that the majority of men lining the curbs are in middle age or past it. Youngsters, those who can remember no other President but Roosevelt, don't seem to go for Dewey. Frequently they yell "Hooray, Roosevelt," as the GOP nominee passes. They grin when they do it, however, and he grins back.

The night crowds who gather in the armories and auditoriums to hear Dewey "pour it on," are nearly always the same; many of them party workers. They have been calling on somebody to pour it on FDR for 12 years and are passionately in agreement with Dewey's "It's time for a change." But it's true also that many in the nocturnal crowds are Democrats, erstwhile Roosevelt voters, who agree 16 years in the White House is too long.

Wednesday night, Dewey will speak in Boston and will be "trailed" there later by President Roosevelt. This battle for Massachusetts' 16 electoral votes recalls the experience of a political reported in New York last week. He called on two well-posted party leaders and asked for the low-down. The Republican, speaking of Massachusetts, said bluntly he didn't think Dewey had a chance. The Democrat said he was afraid Roosevelt was going to lose it. What are you going to do in a case like that? Well, Dr. Gallup has one answer. It's this: Massachusetts, 50-50.

Election in Wartime Full of Excitement In Close, Bitter Race

By Frank van der Linden

Author of "The Dark Horse" and Other Political Studies

It is election day in the United States, a wartime election day.

While fighting a long and costly war, the American people are taking time out to choose a President; deciding whether an experienced statesman, a wily politician and a friend of humanity should have another term in the White House or whether the place should go to his rival, a capable administrator, handicapped by a tendency to indecision—a man with a mustache, a man seeming small in stature by contrast with the President.

So vindictive and bitter has been the campaign that mob violence is feared in some sections. Three thousand troops have been sent to positions near New York, ready to crush potential rioters. Other thousands of soldiers have been granted furloughs so that they can go home and vote.

Still the President is worried. He figures this a close contest, the outcome depending upon perhaps a single State. Foreign rulers will consider his policies repudiated; the enemy will be encouraged to continue fighting at a further loss of precious lives; the result may be a negotiated peace.

No, this is not 1944. The anxious Chief Executive is not Franklin D. Roosevelt and the little man with the mustache is not Thomas E. Dewey. It is 1864. President Abraham Lincoln is opposed for a second term by Gen. George B. McClellan, one-time "Napoleon" in command of Union armies.

There are other parallels and contrasts between the two elections. While the Democratic President Roosevelt has been three times chosen by the decisive vote of the American people, the Republican President Lincoln squeaked through his first term in a four-way race with a million less than a popular majority.

Both Called Dictators—and Roundly Criticized

Both Presidents have been called "dictators" and worse because of their unprecedented powers wielded in wartime. Roosevelt is leading a united Nation through a war against external enemies. Lincoln led half the Nation in an effort to subdue the other half.

Many thought the war a total failure and the President too weak to win it; clamored for another who would press more vigorously to victory.

Radicals criticized the Administration's easy terms for the return of States occupied by the Federal Armies. Conservatives feared his newly adopted policy of freeing Negro slaves in those regions.

Although Northern Armies were drawing their lines ever tighter about the throat of the South; though the Northern Army intensified the blockade of its vital ports; though the ragged Southern forces were short of soldiers, weapons, ammunition, all supplies, still they refused to admit defeat. They hung on, hoping Northerners would give up in despair, elect a new President likely to consider a compromise. In a very real sense, the fate of the Confederacy depended upon the outcome of the election.

No wonder, then, that some people asked each other: Is a constitutional quibble worth the lives of all these gallant men? Must we prostrate the Nation for the sake of old Abraham Lincoln?

Lincoln had said they expected too much. Like the military leaders of the present day, he had warned of overoptimism, knowing that this and its counterpart—pessimism—would weaken the will to win the war—and his chances of winning.

When nearly 2000 Union soldiers were killed in a battle in Florida, early in the year, opposition newspapers asserted Lincoln had sacrificed these lives in trying to manufacture three votes for himself.

Over his reconstruction program in Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, also, controversy raged. Democrats said the shaky State regions were sustained for the sake of ballots. Radicals, also dissatisfied, intrigued to have the Republicans nominate some one other than Lincoln. Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase believed himself the best candidate. But the Chase boom, launched too soon, blew up in a blast of premature publicity. Then a band of malcontents calling themselves the "Radical Democracy" met at Cleveland on May 31, and nominated for President Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, world-famous explorer, soldier, the Republicans' first presidential nominee in 1856. Chief planks in their platform: Constitutional prohibition of slavery, reconstruction of the States entirely by Congress—in other words, the treatment of the South as a conquered province.

Lincoln Also Swapped Horses in Vice President

Within his own party the President met other opposition, centering about a proposal to nominate General Grant—who, incidentally, was a Democrat. But the convention in Baltimore renominated Lincoln on the first ballot with every vote except 22 from Missouri, which went to Grant.

Like President Roosevelt, who accepted a change in running mates, thus improving party unity, Lincoln "swapped horses." The honor went to Andrew Johnson, North Carolina born military Governor of Tennessee.

Of course, the ticket failed to please everybody.

To the New York World, Lincoln and Johnson appeared as "two ignorant, boorish, third-rate backwoods lawyers."

As Grant hammered at Richmond without success that summer, as a Confederate force under Jubal Early threatened Washington itself, as Sherman slowly slogged his way toward Atlanta, hopes for victory drooped. So did the hopes of Republican politicians.

Several leaders met secretly in August and agreed that the party should call a new convention and choose a new nominee, "for Lincoln is already beaten." In reply, the President said he would gladly step aside for a better man but the better man had not been presented and, if he were, he might not be elected.

He believed he himself could serve better than any newcomer in winning the war and restoring peace.

No candidate had yet been chosen by the Democrats, but a week later, meeting at Chicago, the opposition party almost unanimously nominated General McClellan, whom Lincoln had twice appointed and twice removed as commander of the armies fighting Lee.

McClellan, presented by the war Democrats as a man who could win the war more quickly, found himself on a party platform written by peace Democrats declaring the war a failure. George Pendleton, an Ohio pacifist, was his running mate. Like Republicans of a later date, the Democrats professed their loyalty to the Nation but stressed that this must not be construed as loyalty to the Administration. "If the Administration cannot save the Union," declared the permanent chairman, Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York, "we can."

Lincoln admitted that only a military victory could save his cause.

Today's Attacks Like Compliments in Comparison

Within three days after the Democrats went home from Chicago, General Sherman had captured Atlanta. Three weeks later, September 22, General Fremont withdrew as the third party nominee, thus helping unify the antislavery voters in behalf of Lincoln.

In October General Sheridan devastated the Valley of Virginia. Grant gained in his drive on Petersburg, anchor of the Richmond line. Union hopes rose. So did the Republicans'. But both parties resorted to desperate measures.

Correctly reasoning that the soldiers would "vote as they shot," the administration advised commanders of armies in the field to furlough home as many men as possible in hopes that their votes would provide the margin needed to win. Pamphlets impressed upon the servicemen that the administration, not the opposition, had sought to safeguard their sacred right to the ballot. Soldiers from States affording servicemen's votes were closely supervised in marking the Union ticket.

So unpopular was the draft that Republican politicians called for the suspension of conscription until after the election. Democratic politicians denounced the unfairness of the system whereby a man could buy his way out of the army by paying $300 for a substitute.

In the fury of campaign speeches and pamphlets both presidential nominees were reviled in personal attacks that make those of the present time look like compliments. Lincoln was called (among other things) a "tyrant, monster, obscene ape, gorilla and baboon."

He and General McClellan refrained from active canvassing but the President as Commander in Chief did visit the troops at the front in Virginia. Lincoln, pessimistic, estimated he might win by three to six electoral votes, granting his opponent such large States as New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Actually, however, McClellan lost them all, though he carried New York York City. With a popular vote of 1,797,019 to the President's 2,203,831, the general received only 21 electoral votes—from New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky.

This struck a mortal blow to the Southern cause, for Lincoln's reelection erased the possibility of a compromise peace.

Yet the President opposed harsh terms of postwar restoration. In his second inaugural address he expressed his desires in these famous words: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Campaigning: Naive to Sinister

By Mary Spargo

NINE days from now the United States will elect a President to serve for the next four years. If there is a safe bet for a cautious man it is that the President elected on November 7 will be either a Republican or a Democrat.

The great bulk of the campaign work will have been done by the Republican and Democratic National Committees but there have been a myriad of other little outfits, not to mention the controversial "One Thousand Club" for Roosevelt, which have played their part briefly.

Some of these little organizations which have been operating on the fringes of the campaign have been amusing and some have been scurrilous.

Some have taken hundreds of thousands of dollars from the pockets of the American people and others have asked for—and received—nickels.

GREEN

The Senate Committee to Investigate Presidential, Vice Presidential and Senatorial Campaign Expenditures has been hard at work trying to compile a list—the first complete record—on all of these small fry.

The committee, headed by Senator Theodore F. Green (D., R. I.) meets its greatest difficulty in finding out just what part these groups are trying to play in this campaign. Many from whom they have asked information deny that they have taken any part whatever, even clubs bearing the name "Young Democrat" or "Young Republican" on their letterheads.

Robert Murphy, counsel for the Senate investigating committee, told the Washington Post that many of the organizations which have furnished incomplete information will be questioned again until the committee is satisfied that it has a full report.

Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, backed by Frank E. Gannett, New York State publisher, was indicted for contempt of the House for refusing to reveal to the House Campaign Expenditures Committee the names of contributors to his organization.

Rumely insisted that the Gannett group is nonpartisan; that, therefore, the Congress has no right to demand information. He describes his organization as "purely educational."

Girls Save Nickels

There are many groups, of course, which were perfectly willing to give the committee all the information it asked. Indeed, some of them, like Sidney Hillman's National Citizens' Committee for Political Action, which calls itself

—From The Independent Voter, published by Independent Voters' Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt.

nonpartisan, have sent in so much of their literature that it can be collected by the bushel basket.

A club called, "Girls Who Save Their Nickels to Elect a Republican President," organized in Chicago, Ill., was not in the least reluctant to admit its political intent and furnish a complete financial statement.

The girls, who adopt the name "Better Americans Club" between elections, have 125 members who pay $1 a year dues. Total income from contributions during 1944 (from January to September) was $44.47. The club has three purposes, Mary Neff, its president reported:

1. To elect a Republican president.

2. To eliminate the Kelly-Nash machine.

3. To provide volunteer stenographic service for worthy causes.

Provide Big Contrast

Sidney Hillman reported that from January through September, PAC had collected $47,554.34 in contributions and $34,000 in loans, making a total of $81,554.34.

This report is startling in its contrast to Hillman's original goal of 6 million dollars which he had revised downward to $1,500,000 by last August. At that time he reported that during its entire existence from July 1943, the committee had spent $371,086.56. This figure included $300,000 in donations from labor unions, which was spent in primary elections, to which unions can legally contribute.

The committee insisted that it was nonpartisan, but a careful scrutiny of bales of literature failed to disclose any support for Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, or for any other Republican candidate.

According to the reports, Frank Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government, with 30,000 supporters claimed, has raised far more than the PAC. The committee reported that its income this year was $255,310.22.

The committee insists that it is nonpartisan but its literature is studded with phrases like this:

"Shall the CIO dictate U. S. fiscal policies?"

'Roosevelt for Life'

Another earnest claim of lack of partisanship was made by the Constitutional Democracy Crusaders of New Orleans, La., of which John U. Barr is chairman.

Barr reported to the committee: "We do not advocate the election of any candidate or any existing political ticket. Our organization is engaged in, primarily, and solely, an education campaign to acquaint voters and public officials with the difference between the Democratic Party as it existed prior to 1932 and as it was constituted after 1932 up to the present date. It might be said that we advocate the separation within the Democratic Party of the New Dealers and the Democrats of the type of the late Woodrow Wilson. One of the 'suggested objectives' is to throw the election of the President into the House, in order to have a "genuine Democrat elected once without a Hillman-Browder ring in his nose."

In contrast to this group of Democrats, the committee has been looking for the organization supposed to exist in California under the name, "Elect Roosevelt for Life."

Gerald K. Smith of the America First Party—its presidential candidate in fact—does not deny its political character. He reported that his committee wanted to formulate a new political party in every State in the Union.

Some citizens of this country have furnished Smith with $41,300.85 for his party. Smith said his party was formed August 29, 1944. That was very shortly after Dewey lashed out at Smith in Springfield, Ill., and called him "one of those rabble rousers who, like Adolf Hitler, makes racial prejudice his stock in trade."

Dredge Up Everything

These Senate and House investigations are likely to dredge up almost anything and spread it out for the instruction and edification of the populace.

Few people, for example, have ever heard of "The Workers' Committee for Proposition No. 12." Well, it's nonpolitical, its report states, and its purpose is "the defence against encroachment on our constitutional rights and freedom by gangsters, racketeers and other elements who seek to restrain our sacred right to work."

"Father Riker's Philosophy, Inc.," is one of hundreds of little organizations in California, a State which spawns organizations like fish eggs.

This, according to its own report, is a "strictly religious organization." W. E. Riker, its founder, reported that he was indicted under the sedition laws and found not guilty. He said that because of the war, the philosophy group could spread its "point of view" only by "personal contact," and not in literature.

One indignant taxpayer who heads a group she considers charitable and not religious, told the committee off when it asked for a photostatic copy of the organization's charter.

The president of "We, the Mothers Mobilize for America, Inc.," Mrs. Lyril Clark Van Hyning, Chicago, wrote, "We do not consider it our duty to expend money in furtherance of a congressional investigation. The bill provides for the expenses of the committee and we trust, that if it is desirable to have photostatic copies made, the committee will send us the money for it, in payment for same. We are holding questionnaire, awaiting reply."

Bursts Into Tears

It was another indignant woman who furnished the Senate committee hearings with its most colorful incident—the willowy, good-looking Mrs. W. Lee O'Daniel, wife of the junior Senator from Texas.

She appeared at her own request

—From The CIO NEWS, weekly publication of Congress of Industrial organizations, issued in Washington.

to testify concerning the W. Lee O'Daniel News, which she testified, she manages for her sons, now in the armed services.

She burst into tears and caused a row between O'Daniel and Senator James M. Tunnell (D., Del.).

The business manager of the paper testified that supporters of O'Daniel had sent in $109,000 this year. One of the two largest supporters is Senator E. H. Moore (R., Okla.), a wealthy oil man.

Moore's name, incidentally, appears on the committees of a number of these organizations. He is a member of the advisory board of Gannett's Committee for Constitutional Government."

Serious in Texas

At a House hearing, Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. Mex.) charged that the Gannett Committee had been seeking to defeat Administration Democrats in Texas.

There's no denying that Senator (Pass the Biscuits, Pappy) O'Daniel has been strongly anti-Administration. His newspaper is devoted to lambasting the New Deal.

Down Texas way they take their politics seriously. Some of the most scurrilous literature of the entire campaign has been distributed there and, like all such stuff, it bears no identification.

There is one amazing handbill, distributed in Texas, which the committee would like to trace to its source. In screaming 96 point type the handbill asks, "Will Your Daughter Marry a Negro?"

The reader can imagine the text. It asks the question, incidentally, "Why shouldn't they (Negroes) sit with you on the streetcar or bus? Why shouldn't they sit next to your children in school?"

At first glance the reader might suppose that this literature was part of the bushels which have been "cleared with Sidney," but you soon learn the question is rhetorical.

The State is Texas.

In Texas this sentence is calculated to make your blood run cold: "Maybe you haven't heard about the 'bumpus clubs' in Atlanta and other Southern cities—the object being for each black man to see how many white women he can rump-bump as he walks down the street. Who is responsible for that?"

It shouldn't be news by this time that this broadside lays the blame for "rump-bumping" strictly at the door of—the President!

Everybody Under Attack

In this same sinister, hole-in-the-wall production, this candidate's wife also is an issue. It's the "Eleanor Clubs" that are laid at her door. Curiously the production doesn't describe them.

Yes, the Negroes are singled out, but so is everybody else—black, white, red-headed, brown-eyed, or blue north of that Mason-Dixon line—in the attack. It seems that "Yankee Gangsters and Political Racketeers" would "crucify the white South for votes." The writer of this document, comfortably hiding away in anonymity, didn't call on racket-buster Dewey, though, to help the South. Also he betrayed his ignorance of Yankees by making no distinction, if you can imagine it, between a Vermont Yankee and a Connecticut Yankee. In fact, he even intimated that a New Yorker is a Yankee.

It is also in Texas that an amusing handbill, purported to have been sponsored by labor, but actually written by anti-Hillman forces, was distributed.

In this, Sidney Hillman's picture is centered, surrounded by those of President Roosevelt, Earl Browder, Harry Bridges, Joseph Curran and R. J. Thomas—"Friends of Labor Unit! Behind our shrewd, sagacious, daring leader, Sidney J. Hillman."

Screen Emphasis

On the other side, the Teamsters' Union (AFL) published, in the most recent issue of its paper, a picture of Thomas E. Dewey, then district attorney, crossing a cafeteria workers' picket line. Exclamation points scream emphasis about this.

A CIO union of Columbus, Ohio, has been questioned concerning charges that it declared that Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) numbered certain personages like Adolf Hitler among his friends.

By extremely artistic indirection, the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt has put the same idea across concerning the whole Republican Party. One of their cartoons shows Tojo and Hitler marching with banners, "Don't Vote for Roosevelt." This group is headed by Jo Davidson, famous sculptor, and numbers Lillian Hellman, the playwright, among its $500 contributors. It has raised $6045 for the Roosevelt campaign.

Good, bad, vile, funny, shrewd and naive, these publications are all a part of the great American game of politics. And how it must bewilder the Dutch—to say nothing of the Russians and all the rest of the world!

. . . from the W. Lee O'Daniel News

OPENING UP ANOTHER FRONT

MRS. W. LEE O'DANIEL TESTIFIES VOLUNTARILY
. . . says Senator (beside her) viciously attacked by Green

Sumner Welles Speaks

World Plan Not Perfect But All Foreign Policy Depends on Adoption

This is part of an address given by Sumner Welles at the book and author luncheon this week under auspices of The New York Herald Tribune and American Booksellers' Association:

There are many questions concerning foreign policy which I feel deeply about. But at the present moment all aspects of foreign policy are necessarily subordinate to one great question: whether the people of the United States are going to decide that the safety and welfare of this Nation require assumption by our country of its full measure of world responsibility and that it must consequently take part in the immediate future in an international organization which can maintain world peace and insure human liberty and security.

Unless that decision is made affirmatively, it seems almost futile for us to discuss what our individual foreign policy should be or, for that matter, what we would like our domestic policies to be. Who can foretell what our individual course would have to be in the chaotic world which would exist after the war unless a workable and durable international organization is established and established now, with the United States taking its rightful place in that organization?

My own overwhelming conviction is that, unless such an organization is firmly established by the time the victory is won, the chances of our achieving national security and national stability in our lifetime will be dangerously remote.

Still Many Obstacles

We all have the right to be deeply encouraged by the fact that both the President and the candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency have publicly asserted their belief that the international organization projected as a result of the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks should be functioning with the United States a member of it, before the cessation of hostilities.

But I hardly have to tell you how material are obstacles which still exist in attainment of that end. First, certain basic questions affecting the very constitution of the world organization still have to be solved through personal understandings reached between the chiefs of state of major powers.

When this is done there remains the major problem of ascertaining whether all other members of the United Nations are willing to accept the general lines laid down in the proposals. I can assure you many of these other governments will have material questions to ask and legitimate views to express.

At the same time all of us must recognize that there are many powerful influences within our own country which will seek to delay action by the Government of the United States. They will be potent when plans finally drafted are laid before the legislative branch of our Government for approval.

Finally, we have to contend with what may prove to be the most dangerous element of all: that element which the New York Herald Tribune, in a singularly brilliant and valid editorial termed "the perfectionists." It is composed of those who frequently have great weight with public opinion and who, because of individual views—legitimate as they may often be—are loudly demanding that the plans must be radically changed before the United States takes part in any world organization.

These individuals may prevent that ultimate end which they themselves, in great part, sincerely desire, namely, international cooperation.

The plans laid down at Dumbarton Oaks are far from perfect. But they constitute a project through which peoples of the world can obtain peace and security and through which our own Nation can procure safety. It is possible for the mechanism to be improved as time and experience show these changes necessary.

A few days ago I came across this brief record of the Federal Convention of 1787. The engrossed Constitution was being read to members who had taken part in framing it. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, then in the last days of illustrious career of service had these words read in his name:

"I confess there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not approve but I am not sure I shall never approve them: for having lived long I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinion even on important subjects.

"In these sentiments, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general government necessary for us. I doubt too whether any other Convention may be able to make a better Constitution. For when you assemble men to have advantage of their joint wisdom, you inevitably assemble all their prejudices, passions, errors of opinion, local interests, and selfish views.

Issues Again Grave

I consent to this Constitution because I expect no better and because I am not sure that it is not the best. Opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to public good . . . If every one of us in returning to our constituents were to report objections he has had and endeavor to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received and thereby lose all the great advantages resulting in our favor among foreign nations, as well as ourselves, from our real or apparent unanimity . . . I hope, therefore, for our own sakes as a part of the people and for the sake of their prosperity, we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this constitution and turn our future endeavors to the means of having it well administered."

The issues which today confront the people of the United States are no less grave.

I think all of us can indeed afford to "doubt a little of our own infallibility" in so far as our views regarding this or that aspect of the project for world organization may be involved.

The overpowering question is solely this: Whether our country today, through international cooperation, goes forward to a better future, or whether by returning to isolation, it reverts to a course from which it, and the rest of the world, have reaped only disaster.

DON'T GROWL if you don't get your favorite food. When your wife serves an unfamiliar dish, *praise* it. She's trying to please—but these days she can't always buy what you like best.

That's because, to win this war, we have to feed our fighting men well and send some food to keep our Allies in the battle. Foods that ship easily and keep well go to them in large quantities. We civilians—though we'll never go hungry—can't have all we want of everything.

Resolve not to hinder but to *help* our food fight for freedom. Do your part. Here's how:

1. **PRODUCE FOOD,** where and when you can. Farmers are urged to meet farm goals. City families are urged to plan a bigger Victory Garden, to help out on a farm or in a food processing plant if possible.

2. **CONSERVE FOOD.** Can and preserve food. Cut waste. Stretch your food supply by substituting plentiful for scarce foods. Balance your meals.

3. **SHARE FOOD.** Put the war's food demands first. Share the supplies willingly with your armed forces, your Allies, your neighbors.

4. **PLAY SQUARE WITH FOOD.** Accept no rationed foods without giving up ration stamps. Pay no more than top legal prices under any circumstances.

The Washington Post

THIS ADVERTISEMENT PREPARED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WAR ADVERTISING COUNCIL IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Two Women On Hill Tell Their Views

Representative Winifred C. Stanley (R, N. Y.), and Representative Mary T. Norton (D, N. J.), members of Congress, here present their opposing views on the fitness of President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey for the office of President exclusively for International News Service.

By Winifred C. Stanley

Our Nation needs a new administration. During the next four years we will face perplexing problems; must have an efficient National Government of replenished strength and new minds with direct approach to our problems of administration.

A self-evident truth cuts cleanly through campaign oratory. With confusion in Government, we cannot build a smoothly-functioning domestic economy or help build world peace, attain full employment or aid human progress.

The candidate best equipped to give the kind of administration we need is Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who has intelligence, integrity, executive ability. Under him, we again will have Government marked by honesty and competence; a President alert to public opinion, who will restore and maintain the dignity and freedom of the American people.

As Governor of New York, Mr. Dewey has proved an excellent executive; has appointed well-qualified men and women to key positions, delegating real responsibility and working with them as a team. Every pledge he made in 1942 has been fulfilled.

He also will give the Nation an administration devoted to public service; will encourage business and industry, revise tax laws, help people help themselves, work in harmony with Congress, bring about a renaissance of respect for the Constitution, provide jobs and maintain a strong, just foreign policy.

By Mary T. Norton

President Roosevelt should be reelected because, above all else, of his intimate knowledge of world affairs, his contact with leaders who must sit at the council table to decide not only the future of America but of the world. No novice can fill that important place. Republicans lost the peace after World War I; will betray the peace again if given the chance.

But there are other reasons for reelecting Mr. Roosevelt: He is a man of unmatched experience, with intimate knowledge of all our national life. He brought the Nation out of despair and bankruptcy to prewar prosperity, through reconversion of peacetime industry to wartime activity and, as Commander-in-Chief, is leading the country to victory. President Roosevelt is a world citizen, statesman, diplomat; the greatest humanitarian the Nation has ever produced. He is needed now and will be needed to lead reconstruction years ahead.

President Roosevelt has raised the standard of living, increased wages, lowered working hours, safeguarded bank deposits, saved homes and insured benefits for old age; has aided the farmer, made it possible for business to borrow from the Government, has increased buying power, thereby creating new markets for industry. The old adage, "We can only judge the future by the past," holds good. The answer should be plain.

Congress Now Is 'Red Hot' Issue

By Robert C. Albright

Both Presidential candidates came out of a clinch last week to take an inquiring peek at the next Congress. The Seventy - ninth Congress, in fact, became a sort of campaign issue.

Everyone, including the nominees, seemed suddenly aware that more than the Presidency is involved in this election day decision:

1. ON the 435 House members and 36 Senators to be elected that day the next President's program might stand or fall.

2. THESE men, rather than the next President, must supply the treaty and statutory implementation of the peace.

What Roosevelt and Dewey were debating, of course, was who could best lead the right kind of Congress to the right kind of peace.

What kind of Congress would they get?

Face Being Lifted

On Tour No. 1, Roosevelt slapped at Dewey by spotlighting "invetcrate isolationists" who would head key committees if Republicans win in House and Senate.

On Tour No. X, Dewey slapped back by focusing the President's 12-year troubles with a Congress his own party controlled.

Above the din, certain facts were apparent to most political observers.

The new Congress, come what may, is going to have its face lifted. The primaries have seen to that.

From the lawyers, workers, farmers, business men and former State and Federal officials slugging it out across the Nation for those House and Senate seats would come plasma for the operation.

Color Coming, Too

An infusion of "color" was on the way, too.

Congress might even add a yodeling cowboy Senator, if Glen H. Taylor, the Idaho Democratic nominee, is elected.

Certain other facts seemed apparent, too: whichever candidate is elected the next President is certain to have a barrel of trouble with Congress more evenly divided than most:

1. Thomas Dewey faces almost the dead certainty of a Democratic-controlled Senate; Franklin Roosevelt runs the plain risk of a GOP-controlled House.

2. There would be a mass unveiling of former insolationists in high committee posts if Dewey won—but Roosevelt was not free of Democrats of the species and would still have many a recalcitrant committee chairman on his hands.

One question, of practical concern to both parties, figured high up in all speculation: What would become of the famed Republican coalition with conservative Democrats?

This thinly veiled alliance in the past two years has enabled the House GOP to have pretty much its own way most of the time and has even upset the Senate's Democratic leadership.

Looks Like This

The men who cover Congress from the galleries believe it will work out something like this:

If Roosevelt wins and swings a Democratic House, the coalition will rise again and again to smite him more sharply than ever on domestic measures.

If Dewey wins, the House coalition will gradually disintegrate. Congressional Democrats, traditionally more effective in the minority, have a way of resolving their differences when crowded into a corner on their own side of the aisle.

Although the historical odds are all on a Democratic House if Roosevelt wins, the present division is so close that GOP leaders are claiming the House, regardless.

Under the seniority system, that would entail election of a new speaker, in all probability House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, jr., and a completely new slate of committee chairmen.

Not All Same

The President in New York named only one arch-isolationist in the House who would rise to a committee post of great power in a turnover. He put the finger on Hamilton Fish. Fish pulled out of the Foreign Relations Committee in the last Congress but he is now ranking man and next Republican chairman on a more powerful committee—Rules.

Mr. Roosevelt might have named another, as isolationist as Fish, who would rise to a post no less powerful. He might have named Harold Knutson of Minnesota, ranking man and next Republican chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

With many House Republicans, who would reorganize major House committees, Mr. Roosevelt should have no serious quarrel.

White - maned Representative Charles A. Eaton (R., N. J.) has seen eye-to-eye with the President on foreign policy, and has sat in on many a White House conference.. He would become chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee.

Representative Clifford A. Hope (R., Kans.) would become Agriculture committee chairman. He rendered valuable aid in formulating many of the New Deal farm laws. Hope already has been called into consultation by Dewey and, significantly, Dewey isn't doing much tampering with farm statutes.

Others Have Ability

Among Republican conservatives of, real ability, but basically at variance with New Deal philosophy, are Representative John Taber of New York (who would become House Appropriations chairman), and Representative Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan (in line for the Banking and Currency post).

Men like Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, one of the shrewdest floor strategists in the House, would hold high posts in Republican Party councils but under the seniority rule, Dirksen is down for no major committee chairmanship.

If Republicans win, he may run for House majority leader.

If the Democrats win, Speaker Rayburn will be reelected without contest, as will House Majority Leader John McCormack and House Whip Bob Ramspeck.

Most of the old Democratic committee chairman, many of them out of step with the President, would be back, but the primaries removed probably the most persistent thorn in the President's side. Martin Dies will not return. The future of the Dies committee is in doubt.

It is in Republican organization of the Senate, unlikely in this election, that the President and internationalists generally have most to fear. The Constitution rests treaty-ratifying power in the Senate and the outmoded two-thirds rule is still in force.

Add Austin's Name

That is why Thomas Dewey last week asked for and received the assurance of five Senate leaders, (against Martin's lone pledge from the House), that a Republican Senate would follow his leadership.

Significantly, Dewey added the name of Senator Warren R. Austin to the White-Taft-Vandenberg triumvirate now running the Republican party in the Senate.

Austin, more forward-looking on foreign policy than any other Republican Senator, was the late Charlie McNary's assistant Senate Republican leader, but a Senate Republican conference last session cold-shouldered him out of the leadership picture. They substituted three-way controls by Senator Wallace H. White, jr., of Maine, (acting leader), Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, (conference chairman), and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, (Steering committee chairman).

Of these, only White was disassociated from extreme Nationalist leanings before Pearl Harbor and White's post, it was made plain, was "temporary."

In one speech Dewey by implication pulled Austin off the Senate sidelines and made it pretty clear he would figure among the leaders of any Republican Senate he worked with. As Austin had no Senate leadership title, Dewey cited his GOP convention role—chairman of the Resolutions subcommittee on foreign policy.

The GOP would have to pick up 12 seats to win the Senate and that possibility is remote, but on the isolationist count Mr. Roosevelt had plenty of Senate Republican ammunition.

Nye Race Tight

In his New York speech, the President named only Hiram Johnson of California, who helped kill the old league, and now is in line for Senate Foreign Relations chairman. And he named Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, more isolationist than Fish, who would head the pivotal Appropriations Committee.

Nye is in a tight race and may not come back to the Senate but actually he would have a more important role than Appropriations, whether or not Republicans win.

He is chairman of the Senate Republican Committee on Committees and as such has the biggest say on just what Republicans rae named to swing committees.

The President might have mentioned that Senator Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire, no less an isolationist than the other two, would be able to choose between the potent Audit and Control chairmanship and the Banking Committee; that Senator William Langer of Service chairman and that Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania would head the important Senate Naval Committee.

Republican former isolationists were in line for at least five other major Senate committee chairmanships.

There was a reason Mr. Roosevelt did not delve too deeply into the Senate Committee list. The shoe pinched on more than one Senate Democratic committee assignment.

Not a purge but Roosevelt luck in the primaries relieved him of two committee helmsmen who had fought him tooth and nail.

One was Senator Robert R. Reynolds, of North Carolina, rarest of all breeds, a southern isolationist. Reynolds didn't run for reelection.

The other—Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith, who battled his chief from hell to breakfast, failed to make the grade in the primaries. Smith will not be back as Agriculture chairman.

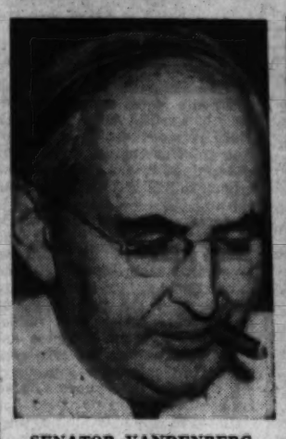
Come what may November 7, the country is going to have seven weeks of Lame Duck Congress on its hands after the election.

If the President wins, and pulls both Houses with him, it will function pretty much along the lines of the last session until the new Seventy-ninth Congress takes office in January.

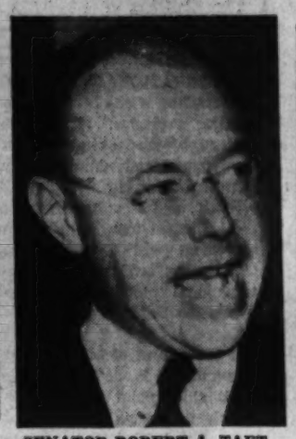
But if Dewey wins, and the Republicans capture either House, you can look for a Congressional stalemate until the New Year.

Republicans, feeling their oats, will hold the fort on all but emergency measures until Dewey gets here.

That's what happened when the Democrats took over Herbert Hoover's Congress. Congressional history not only repeats—it usually encores.

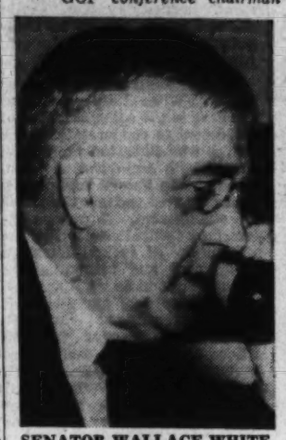


SENATOR VANDENBERG
GOP conference chairman



SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT
. . . GOP Steering chairman

SENATOR WARREN AUSTIN
. . . worked at convention



SENATOR WALLACE WHITE
. . . acting minority leader

SENATOR KENNETH WHERRY
. . . Republican whip

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR.
. . . Republican House leader

Assurance by these five Senators and GOP House Leader Martin that they would follow his leadership was Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's answer this week to President Roosevelt's New York speech pointing the finger of isolationism against Republicans and warning against the danger facing the new United Nations world peace organization in a Senate in which such men would be leaders. As Robert Albright points out today, the President could have named more isolationists than he did—but "Mr. Roosevelt did not delve too deeply into the Senate committee list. The shoe pinched on more than one Senate Democratic committee assignment"

Paper Only Smooth Part Of GI Vote

By Ed Creagh

Associated Press News Feature Writer

Somehow or other, servicemen and women from all the 48 States are going to vote for the next President but the only smooth part of the process in some of the States is the paper the ballots are printed on.

Wrong addresses, schedule mixups and improperly marked ballots are furrowing the brows of election officials from Pennsylvania to New Mexico.

At least three States reported apparent tampering with ballots which are mailed, sealed, from many parts of the world.

In Wyoming, under an act of the 1943 Legislature, ballots were denied to servicemen of Japanese ancestry who had been brought into the State by the War Relocation Authority and in South Carolina more than 15,000 ballot applications piled up, uncounted, in State offices.

Couldn't Comply

South Carolina doesn't print a ballot, leaving the printing and distribution to political parties.

Pennsylvania, receiving hundreds of ballots deficient in one way or another, left it up to the county election boards to decide which could be counted. State law provides for "liberal construction" in such matters.

County clerks in New Mexico are advertising in newspapers to find the precincts which should receive ballots addressed with carefree vagueness. Ohio received a few Federal soldier ballots but ruled them illegal under a new law which recognizes only State absentee ballot.

Mississippi Secretary of State Walker Wood said he had "thousands of letters" from servicemen asking that parties be designated on the ballot but couldn't comply because a State law dating back to reconstruction days forbids designation of parties.

Texas' servicemen using the Federal ballot found themselves unable to vote the Texas Regular ticket if they wanted to. The Regulars, an offshoot of the Texas Democrats, didn't bind their presidential electors to vote for any particular person. The Federal ballot, however, listed presidential candidates and not electors.

In several States the Federal ballot controversy still rages. It's a full-fledged campaign issue in Illinois where the Democrats are charging, as they are in New York, that failure of the Republican administration to provide Federal ballots will prevent thousands of servicemen from voting.

Called Propaganda

Idaho Young Democrats wrote letters to soldiers applying for ballots, asserting that the Republicans had disenfranchised them by passing a State soldier vote bill.

Because Arkansas' official absentee ballots could not be distributed until 20 days before the election, a number of counties mailed ballots, on their own initiative, weeks ahead of time. Some State officials have questioned whether such ballots are legal.

Louisiana law requires military ballots to be in the hands of parish clerks for forwarding 30 days before the election but ballot printing couldn't begin before October 7 when the Democratic Central Committee met to nominate seven new electors folowing an intra-party tiff.

Wets and Drys Watch Nebraska Referendum

By Alexander R. George

Associated Press Staff Writer

The attention of drys and wets will be focused on Election Day, November 7, on Nebraska. Voters there will decide whether or not to adopt State prohibition. It will be the first State-wide prohibition referendum in the Nation in several years.

The Nebraska proposal is a bone-dry measure which would make possession as well as the sale of intoxicating beverages unlawful.

Harold "Three-Gun" Wilson, a colorful veteran crusader against John Barleycorn, is leading the drive to dry up the State. He is said to have been given his nick-name because of a flair for prominently displaying his shooting irons when he was a U. S. prohibition enforcement officer.

Former Governor Keith Neville heads a committee of men and women, opposed to prohibition. The committee says Nebraska men in the armed forces are opposed to a vote on the liquor question while they are away. Copies of a petition opposing the measure, signed by members of "Nebraska's own 134th Infantry" while fighting in France, are being distributed.

No Official Gauge

The anti-prohibitionists are also citing the bootlegging and poison liquor evils of prohibition. Dry leader Wilson replies: "Deaths from alcohol, bootlegging, divorces and other social disorders are no longer front page news because of their frequency."

"There has been no official gauge of Nebraska voter sentiment on liquor regulation since 1934, when the State prohibition law was repealed by a vote of 304,074 to 218,107. The drys claim a tactical advantage in the question's being posed at a general election, which tends to bring out a large rural vote, frequently a source of prohibition strength.

Dry and wet leaders in the National Capital will watch the outcome as a possible indicator of a national trend. The drys are predicting the returns will show an upswing in prohibition sentiment but are reluctant to forecast victory. The wets express confidence and say they hope for a landslide vote as a barometer of American opposition to prohibition.

Stepping Stones

The prevailing dry strategy is to concentrate on winning local option elections as stepping stones to Nation-wide prohibition. Experienced dry officials privately admit they face a long, uphill battle. Only three States, Kansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi, have State-wide bans on distilled spirits. In 1919, the year before the prohibition amendment was adopted, 33 States were dry.

During World War I drys had a substantial majority among members of Congress. Early this year, however, a wartime national prohibition bill, introduced by Representative Bryson of South Carolina, is gathering dust in a committee pigeonhole.

On the other hand, the drys have been making steady gains via the local option route. Statistics of the Anti-Saloon League of America indicate that, in some 16,340 local option elections held since repeal, the drys have won about 9940.

Gallup Poll Reports:

Some Things Certain Despite Close Race

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

IN this year of political uncertainties there are some facts about the public's behavoir that can be regarded with assurance.

Although Institute surveys show Roosevelt and Dewey almost evenly matched at this time, evidence from surveys indicates these things should come true no matter who wins:

POPULAR VOTE PERCENTAGE (not necessarily electoral votes): election will be close, one of three since 1900 in which the winner polled less than 55 per cent.

The other two were 1900, when McKinley, Republican candidate, won with 53.1 per cent, and 1916, when Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate, won with 51.7 per cent.

SECTIONS: The most Republican region will continue to be the plains States, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, as in 1940. In 1936 Maine and Vermont had the honors. The section which will show the least defection from Roosevelt since 1940 will be New England.

The deep South, not counting border States, will remain solidly Democratic. Voter defection will be approximately the same as in the rest of country.

In Texas, where anti-New Deal Democrats organized a third party, called the Texas Regulars, and placed it on the ballot, President Roosevelt will outpoll combined Republican and Regular parties by a substantial margin.

NATIONALITY AND RACE: Italians will show the greatest shift away from Roosevelt. The President will carry Northern Negroes by a substantial margin.

OCCUPATION GROUPS: Farmers, particularly Midwest, and unskilled workers will show the largest defection from Roosevelt.

Labor union members in both the AFL and CIO will cast a majority of their votes for Roosevelt but will give Dewey a substantially higher percentage than they gave Wendell Willkie.

AGE AND SEX: Dewey will have a majority among voters 50 years old and over; Roosevelt, a majority under 30. Roosevelt will poll a slightly higher percentage among women than among men.

VOTES TO BE CAST: With servicemen's ballots included, the total vote cast throughout the country for President will approximate that cast in 1940.

The national percentage of votes cast for third parties will be one of the smallest in recent history.

PRESIDENTIAL AREAS: Outside South, the very best will, with few exceptions, go for Dewey but will give him a smaller proportion of their vote than Wendell Willkie had in 1940.

On the other hand, the poorer residential districts will, with few exceptions, go for Roosevelt but also by a smaller proportion than four years age.

Dewey will carry the small town vote, outside South, by a substantial majority; Roosevelt with few exceptions the metropolitan centers.

Don't wait until November 7th...

. . . to find out what American voters are thinking!

Wherever you go from now until election, people will be asking, "Who's going to win in November?"

Maybe you feel you already have the answer. But don't get yourself out on a limb before you take a look at the latest Gallup Poll in The Washington Post.

For the Gallup Poll spots trends as they develop during the campaign . . . trends that can change "sure" states into ones that are "doubtful." And it's the "doubtful" states that win elections.

So keep your finger on the public pulse by following the Gallup Poll appearing in The Post Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. It's the only Washington newspaper that brings you the Gallup Poll.

The Washington Post

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4 B Sunday, October 29, 1944

War Stewardship

President Roosevelt advanced his strongest appeal for votes in his Philadelphia address—the success of American arms on many fields of battle. He reviewed the achievements of the Nation at war and linked those achievements to his own Administration. Since Pearl Harbor and the months of defeat and hysteria that followed, the record of our fighting services is unquestionably impressive. And as Chief Executive and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to claim a good deal of credit for the winning team that we have put into the field.

No one is likely to question the President's statement that "never before in history have soldiers and sailors of any nation gone into battle so thoroughly trained, so thoroughly equipped, so well fed, and so thoroughly supported as the American soldiers and sailors fighting today in Europe, Asia and the Pacific." Phenomenal improvements have been made in the health of the armed forces. The supply services as well as the men who are doing the actual fighting have performed miracles. While mistakes have been made and final victory still appears to be a long way off, we suspect that an overwhelming majority of Americans are proud of the general conduct of the war. Governor Dewey has paid glowing tributes to the achievements of the Army and Navy.

The President did not attempt to claim all the credit for these accomplishments for himself or his Administration. Any such claim would have been a boomerang. For this record can be explained only in terms of national unity for the winning of the war. There has been no politics in the determination of the American people to liquidate Nazi and Japanese militarism. Republicans as well as Democrats, as the President acknowledged, have given their wholehearted cooperation. It has been truly a national effort.

The President is entitled to credit for leadership and supervision of this effort, just as he must shoulder the blame for much of the bungling on the home front. We think that the Administration's record in preparing for the war, which the President says "came upon us as inevitably as an earthquake," is much more spotty. Mr. Roosevelt talked a great deal about the dangers of war before Pearl Harbor, but often failed to carry through with specific preparedness recommendations. Quite naturally the President leaves that part of the record for Governor Dewey to relate.

WPB Troublemakers

WPB Chairman J. A. Krug has expressed a determination to fire officials who inspire press stories to the effect that higher-up authorities are obstructing production of civilian goods, such as refrigerators and washing machines. His irritation is justified because pressure tactics of this sort point to the existence of internal feuds that impair administrative efficiency. Differences of opinion are bound to arise concerning the policies to be pursued in connection with reconversion, and it is salutary to weigh arguments for and against a given course of action. Once decisions have been taken, however, officials should either cooperate loyally in carrying out the program agreed upon or else resign. To attempt to influence policy by the devious methods of which Mr. Krug complains is unethical and deserves to be severely condemned. Unfortunately individuals indulging in such practices are usually expert in covering up their machinations. Mr. Krug can't fire them because he admits that he can't find them.

Italy Recognized

In extending full diplomatic recognition to Italy, the Allies have made a move which should strengthen the hand of the Bonomi regime in coping with the chaotic and confused political and economic situation in the peninsula. Up till now Italy's status has been anything but clear. A former enemy, and as such subject to the terms of the armistice concluded by Marshal Badoglio with General Eisenhower, Italy has also been a cobelligerent. Now that full recognition has been accorded to her, she may be elevated to the full status of an ally, though that remains to be seen.

At any rate, the act of recognition will tend to eliminate the elements of military control over Italian affairs in areas outside the actual fighting zones which have remained in Italy in vestigial form. In particular, the Allied Advisory Council is now certain to disappear. As a matter of fact, its activities have been very limited for a long time. Italy will now be in a position to negotiate with the Allies individually through her missions in London, Washington, Moscow and elsewhere. The Ambassador who is coming to Washington is an old and dear friend of this country, Count Carlo Sforza. In exile he became a great citizen of the world while remaining passionately Italian. He will be a distinguished addition to the Diplomatic Corps.

Charter Issue

Now that everything for and against the proposed charter for Montgomery County has probably been said, we think that the proponents of this reform have made a convincing case. Extravagant arguments have been used on both sides, but the issue boils down, it seems to us, to whether or not an outmoded county government shall be modernized and brought under local control. On that issue progressive-minded citizens will find it difficult to take any other stand than affirmative support of the charter.

Defenders of the present system contend that Montgomery County now has good schools, an adequate water and sewer system, extensive parks, well planned streets and highways, efficient police and so forth. We are well aware of the fact that the county is progressive in many respects. But we don't see how this supports the argument against the charter. On the contrary, it seems to us that a progressive citizenry that has demanded good schools and streets in the past and is working for further improvements will also welcome the opportunity of inaugurating a modern county government.

The complaints against the present system at Rockville seem to us to be well sustained, even if the question of boss rule on which the charterites are bearing down so heavily is left entirely out of consideration. It has no centralized executive responsible for efficient administration of the county's far-flung affairs. That is a serious handicap for any large semiurban community, especially in a period of rapid growth such as Montgomery County is certain to experience after the war.

It still relies upon the spoils system for the distribution of county jobs, as the Brookings Institution study of 1940-41 shows. That defect alone would justify a change of system, for the use of public offices as political spoils always results in some degree of waste, inefficiency and poor morale. Opponents of the charter complain that its supporters have failed to show that the proposed reforms would bring about any specified amount of saving. In our opinion that is a tribute to their moderation and realism, for it is impossible to tell in advance what any change of government will mean in terms of economies. All that can safely be said is that many other communities inaugurating the city-manager or county-manager systems have been able to reduce expenditures while improving the volume and quality of services rendered. The real test of a government is not whether it reduces expenditures but whether it eliminates waste and converts every dollar of taxes into useful services approved by the people.

The present system is outmoded also in that it gives the county no genuine home rule. Under the charter legislation for the county will be passed at Rockville rather than Annapolis by a council of nine members elected for that specific purpose. The advantages of local law-making for a semiurban county of more than 100,000 population are so obvious to the American people that the point does not need elaboration.

Against these outstanding advantages of the charter, it seems to us that the arguments of the "antis" are petty and short-sighted. Montgomery County is one of the most progressive areas adjacent to the Nation's Capital. We cannot believe that it will turn down this good opportunity to modernize its outworn governmental machinery. The popular approval of the charter idea at the polls two years ago seems to point to another victory for the progressive spirit in the November election.

Cult Of Brutality

At movie theaters in Washington and elsewhere in the country newsreel sequences are now being shown of the execution of Pietro Caruso, collaborationist Roman police chief, and the lynching of his assistant, Donato Carretta. So far as we can discover, these pictures are being exhibited indiscriminately to whatever sort of audiences happen to fill the theaters and by this time doubtless have been seen by tens of thousands of small children. As recently as a decade ago such pictures would almost certainly have been held unsuitable for public showing by the various censorship boards.

The fact that censors today see nothing objectionable in them is a pretty good illustration of how our sensibilities have been blunted by the violence and horrors of recent years. Many, no doubt, will recall the general feeling of disgust and revulsion when a New York tabloid newspaper published a full page photograph of the murderess, Mrs. Ruth Snyder, strapped in the electric chair at Sing Sing. The picture was made surreptitiously by a photographer who had managed to smuggle a tiny camera into the death chamber. However, the pictures of the Caruso execution and Carretta lynching were not made surreptitiously, and apparently were approved by the American military authorities in Italy for distribution in the United States.

These pictures are pretty gruesome. There is, as far as we can see, no particular reason to exhibit them except the fact that a large number of persons enjoy watching them. The nature of this enjoyment we must leave it to the psychiatrists to explain, but the fact remains that there are also persons who do not enjoy them, and it seems to us that these are representative of the really civilized part of the community. A century ago when it was still the habit to hold public executions of criminals, these affairs were turned into something like a carnival, and in more recent times lynching parties have been attended in a similar spirit. These are grim times, and perhaps we are unduly squeamish, but we do not like to see that spirit revived, and certainly do not like to see it promoted for purposes of propaganda.

Debased Decorations

The indiscriminate sale of military decorations, revealed by The Post on Friday, seems to us a peculiarly shoddy form of counterfeiting. You don't have to be a member of some gallant company that stormed and held a beach in Normandy to get a Presidential Unit Citation; you need only to fork over 65 cents. It isn't necessary to shed your blood on Tarawa to wear a Purple Heart; the possession of half a dollar will serve quite as well. You can buy overseas service ribbons without undergoing all the risk and bother of serving overseas. All these decorations, and others too, were picked up in Washington stores by a Post reporter—for cash and no questions asked.

But what about the men who actually earned these prized awards! They are in much the same position as a person who earned and saved money—only to find his savings made worthless by a flood of counterfeit currency. The value of what these men have won has been debased. And every person who wears a ribbon or a star to which he has no valid title swindles the rightful holder of such insignia.. Yet we find ourselves less contemptuous of the fraudulent wearer than of the merchant who sold him the little piece of cloth or metal without adequate examination of his credentials.

We say flatly that there should be no commercial traffic in this sort of merchandise at all. There should be no issuance of decorations save by the armed services themselves. And any manufacturer or purveyor of these articles for private profit should be treated as a counterfeiter. The War and Navy Departments themselves are responsible for the debasement of the awards they offer for gallantry and courage. If they want these awards to mean anything to the men who have earned them, then they will reserve exclusively to themselves the right to confer them. The gift does not seem too costly a one for men who have given signal service to their country.

Nonpartisan OPA

The refusal of Chester Bowles to campaign actively for President Roosevelt is said to be based on his desire to safeguard the reputation he has earned for nonpartisan administration of the OPA. Mr. Bowles rightly concludes that the head of a Government administrative agency should sedulously avoid using the prestige of his office to influence the outcome of the election. If he were to engage in the rough and tumble activities of pre-election debates, his reputation for impartiality would inevitably be damaged, and the OPA itself would suffer accordingly.

In order to assure enforcement of price and rationing control programs, Mr. Bowles must rely heavily upon the goodwill of the public. It is highly important, therefore, for him to remain aloof from the arena of partisan politics in order to insure wholehearted cooperation from Republicans and Democrats alike. His public-spirited attitude contrasts sharply with the conduct of some other highly placed administrators who, even in wartime, see no impropriety in combining the pursuit of partisan politics with governmental business.

Human Touch

There will be general satisfaction, we feel sure, with the Army's decision to give special consideration to the sole surviving son of any family in which two or more sons have been killed or are missing in action. Secretary Stimson has announced that it will be the War Department's policy from now on to assign such soldiers to nonhazardous duty or, when circumstances warrant, to grant them honorable discharges. Each case, he said, would be decided on its individual merits.

There is something very heartening about an army which can temper its regulations with humanity. In so great a force as we have now brought into uniform, the consideration of individual needs and feelings is inevitably very difficult. Regulations must be given blanket application; in general, this is the only way in which they can be kept altogether equitable. But ours is peculiarly a democratic army—and an army made up of men schooled in the traditions of personal self-respect and individuality. That is no doubt the secret of its magnificent energy and effectiveness.

It is good to know that its commanders remain something more than tacticians and disciplinarians. They carry the values of civilian life over into the military sphere. Perhaps the Nazis or the Japs would call this softness. It seems to us, rather, an attitude which will fortify and enliven the action of our men to the cause they serve.

HOMECOMING

Now the purple windowair
Turns black,
And the close-down pierwater
Pushes the hills lopsidedly back.
Into the deep water
The bridge foglamps point long yellow icles of light.
But the glass shadows of ships rock the near water
While the ambulance shapes
Move up,
One
By
One,
Then move on,
Out
Of windowsight.

MICHAEL WILKINS

Postwar Radio

A Communication

INTERNATIONAL RADIO broadcasting is one of the major postwar problems. It was the major subject of a conference of Government and radio industry representatives in Washington recently, and it will be one of the important matters on which agreement will be sought in forthcoming conferences on international communications among the United Nations.

There is general agreement that some form of international broadcasting is desirable. Beyond this point opinion is sharply divided. One school of thought maintains that international broadcasting should be employed as an offensive weapon; the other group contends it should only be used as a means of promoting international good relations through the cooperative exchange of cultural, educational and entertainment programs.

It has been argued that "our Nation should not deprive itself of the sovereign right to speak directly to the peoples of other countries through broadcasting which can be received directly by these peoples." Presumably it would follow that every nation has the right to send its electronic fellow travelers among the peoples of the world.

The Nazis were all for that. Both Germany and Italy made intensive use of direct international broadcasting as a means of softening up neighboring countries with whom they were at peace prior to physical invasion.

Hazard to Peace

The hazard to international peace created by unrestrained international broadcasting has long been recognized. As early as 1926 the Union Internationale Radiodiffusion (UIR) recommended safeguards to prevent the broadcasting of material detrimental to good international relations. Since then, most of the international radio conferences as well as the Moral Disarmament and Political Commissions of the League of Nations Disarmament Conference have considered the problem but full agreement to a solution has never been reached.

Unquestionably international broadcasting, if properly controlled, offers a powerful means of promoting international cooperation, of promoting the good neighbor policy to which the United States is committed. Scientific developments of recent years offer the means for such control, namely, by indirect or relayed broadcasting as distinguished from direct broadcasting. It provides for the fullest exchange of international programs on a cooperative basis yet prevents the militant use of radio broadcasting in a manner inimical to the interests of other governments with which we are at peace.

Technically, indirect or relayed broadcasting furnishes a far better service to the listener than does direct broadcasting. However, indirect broadcasting is unsuitable for the transmission of subversive propaganda since it requires the cooperation, or at least the acquiescence, of the government of the country to whom the program is directed.

Some Examples

The essential differences and relative advantages of direct and indirect broadcasting are shown in the following examples:

Germany transmits on short-waves many programs directed to North America. In order to receive these programs one must have a sensitive receiver capable of tuning over the band 3 to 18 megacycles. In most homes the signals are characterized by severe fading and considerable static noise to the extent that, regardless of how good the original program may have been—and some of them are very good—the method of transmission and poor receiving facilities virtually destroys their entertainment values. Germany is forced to resort to the direct broadcasting method since the indirect method would require the cooperation of the United States Government and of the broadcasting networks.

Programs originating in the United Kingdom and destined for an American audience are transmitted by the relay method, that is, they are received at one or more of the country's major receiving centers where every facility is available to counteract signal fading and eliminate static interference. They are usually picked up simultaneously on several highly directive antenna systems coupled to specially designed receiving equipment. From the receiving center, the program is fed into the facilities of the major broadcasting networks and is received by the listener on the standard broadcast band over his favorite station.

Since the indirect method is technically far superior to the direct method, one is constrained to conclude that proponents of direct broadcasting contemplate transmitting program material of such nature that the cooperation of the authorities in the country to whom the program is directed cannot be relied upon.

CHARLES E. RANDALL.
McLean, Va., October 25.

Two Recognitions

By Andre Visson

United Nations' Inside Front

THE FRENCH and Italian governments were recognized de jure by the Big Allies this week. Both recognitions, it is pointed out in Washington, have been determined by the desire to contribute to political stability in Europe.

There are, certainly, many similarities in the French and Italian situations. It would be, however, a most superficial—and dangerously unfair—judgment to believe that the two situations are alike. They are fundamentally different. France entered this war as an ally and, thanks to General De Gaulle and all those who supported him, automatically recovered her status of an ally with the progressive liberation of French soil. The French provisional government, headed by De Gaulle, claimed recognition as an indisputably due status.

Different Reception

Italy entered this war as an enemy. When Italy capitulated and gave to the Allies evidence of her desire to cooperate with the victors who liberated the Italian people both from Nazi domination and the Fascist regime, the Allies granted to Italy the status of cobelligerent. It was an expression of Allied generosity. The recognition of Ivanoe Bonomi's government and resumption of normal diplomatic relations are just another new expression of Allied generosity.

This may account for the difference in the degree of the reception reserved by the French and the Italians to the Allied recognition of their respective governments. The French could not feel particularly happy about the fact that the two recognitions were extended almost simultaneously. Some suspect that this coincidence was timed with a secret intention to hurt them. A few suppose that the existence of the Italo-Americans—one of the most important foreign-born groups in the United States—might have been not quite foreign to the speeding of the recognition extended to the Italian government.

French Middle Class

It is interesting to recall that while the Big Allies recognize the Italian government and resumed diplomatic relations with it, France is still "technically" at war with Italy. De Gaulle's government does not recognize the armistice which Petain's regime signed with Germany and Italy. The Italians in France are now considered by De Gaulle's government, technically, as enemy aliens. It is one of the numerous paradoxical situations in this war, which De Gaulle describes as "extraordinary."

Another fundamental difference between the French and Italian situations is the fact that the Petain regime lasted only four years, while Italy for twenty years was ruled and shaped by Fascism. French middle classes are now badly threatened by inflation, which after the last war ruined the middle classes in Central Europe and paved the way to the establishment of totalitarian regimes. French middle classes are however, very much alive. They are looking for new political formulas and new leaders, but they have not renounced their political traditions. The French middle classes still englobe the thrifty French farmers and they still constitute the backbone of French political and economic bodies.

In Italy, the middle classes were never as important or influential as in France. Twenty years of Fascism have annihilated them intellectually. They have lost or forgotten their democratic traditions. They have lost, too, any faith they ever had in fascist philosophy. Those of their democratic leaders who have survived are too old. The new ones have not yet found themselves. And their road back to democracy is blocked by innumerable economic rocks and strewn with many political booby-traps.

French "Empire"

Italy lost in this war her "imperial dream." France has discovered in this war the whole importance of her Empire, and intends to maintain it. What will remain of the Italian Empire? Ethiopia has already recovered her independence. The Dodecanese Islands will go to Greece, to which they have always belonged linguistically, racially and culturally. Albania will not be an Italian protectorate any more. The future of Fritrea, Cyrenaica, Libya and Tripoli is unknown.

France has lost in this war her mandate over Syria and Lebanon. But the forthcoming independence of the two Levantine republics was pledged by France before this war. They have never been French "colonies." And the proper French colonies, including even Indo-China, are likely to remain French possessions, not only because the French are determined to fight for them and participate in the final Allied military action in the Far East, but because the French are now sure of being wholeheartedly supported by the British in their effort to maintain and develop their colonial empire.

For the first time, perhaps, in Europe's history, England wants a permanently strong France. England wants it because she needs it. England cannot survive unless Western Europe is stable and has sound political and economic bases. England needs metropolitan France as turntable for western Europe. And England will protect colonial France, because by protecting her, England will simultaneously defend her own colonial territories. An organization of western Europe such as the British statesmen view, will result in the pool of British, French, Dutch and Belgian colonial possessions.

Relations With England

British-French ties have undergone substantial changes during the last decades. The Entente Cordiale was a "mariage de raison." In 1914, England and France entered the war against Germany as "business partners." The liquidation of the war did not contribute to the cordiality of British-French relations. In 1939, this "cordiality" existed only in official addresses. Nazi propaganda found a favorable terrain for stirring anti-British feeling, deeply seated in many French hearts. The dying echoes of these exasperated feelings are now heard in Paris trials of those Frenchmen, who, like the newspaperman Georges Suarez are going to die for their collaborations with the Nazis.

There are still some anti-British feelings among the French, but Frenchmen who have actively participated in the resistance have for the British a feeling of gratitude which the French soldiers did not have either in the last or present war. Members of the French resistance know that all their heroism would have been tragically useless without British help and assistance. It is most encouraging for the future of western Europe that for the first time in its history, English interests coincide with Western European interests and that French patriots have sincere—and not only official—gratitude for the British help. As long as the leaders of the French resistance shape the future of France, we can hope for a sincere cooperation between England and France, without which no order can be imagined in western Europe.

It is to obtain Moscow's acceptance of this Anglo-French organization of western Europe that British diplomacy has been willing to go so far in the recognition of Russia's claim for organization of eastern Europe.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry the writer's name and address though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

One War at a Time

It has been suggested that a League of Peace instead of a League of Nations be formed at once to work for permanent peace. Why not finish one war before we begin another? It is very evident that there are decided differences as to what kind of peace terms shall be imposed upon the conquered nations, and what is to be done with the demands of the liberated nations for the restoration of original territories.

Our troubles are not ended when this World War is terminated. The difficulties that are to be ironed out in the adjustment of postwar problems will be far more perplexing than the management of the present war upon which all the Allied Nations are united in order to win the war. There will be decided disagreements, and irreconciliable claims which will have to be adjusted and no committee or League of Peace will ever be able to solve the terms of peace independent of the great leaders who conducted this war.

No representative at the peace table will have much weight or influence in determining peace terms after the war is ended who never assumd any financial responsibility and never organized or furnished any military divisions to assist in winning the war.

No one will be prepared to determine wisely and justly the terms of peace until the conflict is concluded and the responsibility of blame can be properly weighed. One war at a time is enough to handle.

CHARLES S. LONGACRE.
Takoma Park, Md., Oct. 19.

Dutch Dilemma

From recent officials pronouncements and news reports it is perfectly clear that the situation in occupied Holland is getting worse every day. Four years of occupation, and systematic destruction by demolition, flooding and other means have turned that once so prosperous country into a hell on earth. The effect of this may be felt for many years to come.

Before the month is over, we are told, the majority of the Dutch population, concentrated in the northwestern part and particularly in the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Leyden will be without food, drinking water and public utilities.

It seems reasonable and sensible to expect that the generous American people will do all they can to prevent such a calamity were it only from purely humanitarian impulses. If quickly liberated they will undoubtedly do their share in the further prosecution of the war in Europe and Asia and on the sea.

We do not know the future plans of the Allied High Command, but we sincerely hope that an early relief of the Dutch people, perhaps by a specific operation, is in the making.

IR. T. W. L. SCHELTEMA.
Bethesda, Md., Oct. 22.

Labor's Record

Organized labor, long since discarding the policy of Sam Gompers, now appeals as an active force in politics and asks the public for a firm representation in Government. Reactions to this on Nation-wide scale are to be determined in elections by the labor backing of representatives.

Labor's record in politics was a poor one last year—seven States through State Legislatures restricted the activities of organized labor, 7,500,000 man hours lost in strikes. The War Labor Board, with a principal objective of not having to settle disputes under pressure of strikes has had little but these unfavorable circumstances to work under in the earlier months of this year.

Motives of organized labor cannot be denied, but the reluctance to be accepted in some sections of our country may be attributed to the fact that these motives have long been lost under the overbearing weight of methods.

To organized labor a defense program has turned into a "field day" for in many areas, the unions got to the war plants before the throngs of incoming war workers. The new workers found themselves in "Rome" and were reactionaries to another form of social pressure. When war is over and contracts have been fulfilled many members will return to home conditions, but the labor cause has been fulfilled, for they were but part of the postwar plans for a strong labor movement.

Our labor movement has come a long way since the days of "sweat shops" and poor health conditions for workers. The facts that made the joining of craftsmen into guilds go down in history as a great labor crusade have developed into usual semiannual statistics concerning the cost of living and petitions for increases. The former craftsmen who united into guilds to save their trade and instruct younger members, insuring clean competition and a general betterment of the trade have grown into some 12 million men. The skills have now branched out to cover a wider scope until there is hardly a menial task required that does not have at least a "local" in leading cities.

On past record organized labor must have a better form of representation within itself if it expects to secure a stronger representation in American Government.

R. B. J.
Washington, October 24.

Taxpayer's Expense

There has come to my hand, an antisemitic, antiforeign, red-baiting postcard, being distributed, apparently whosesale, at taxpayers' expense.

Under the frank of Fred E. Busbey, Republican member of Congress from Illinois, it is addressed to "Post Office, Rural Free Delivery or Star Route Box Holder(s)."

It smears Sidney Hillman for having been born in Russia and for having married "Bessie Abramowitz," and "early affiliate of I. W. W.," etc.

Of course, it does not mention the high respect in which Mr. Hillman is held by all businessmen with whom he has had dealings, nor that he has fought Communist infiltration into his unions, and that he is a director of banks.

Our system of government and economics has proved its powers of resistance to Communism. Communists have never been more than a very small, though noisy group. I do not sleep so well, however, when I think of how many bigots and isolationists may ride to power on the coattails of Tom Dewey, if he is elected. Remember the upsurge of racism and bigotry following the last war, and what the isolationists did to Woodrow Wilson?

SINCERELY DISTURBED.
Glenn Dale, Md., Oct. 18.

A Critical Look

With all its abhorrence of dictatorship in government, at election time the American people act as though the President is solely responsible for the administration. Why do we have a Congress if we never take a critical look at the men who represent us?

The President's proposals, as in the case of price control, may be so delayed, so deflated by Congress as to produce little of the intended result. And Congress holds the purse strings. The same process has discredited nearly all the New Deal, and yet the Republican Party platform adopts much of the New Deal under another guise.

Congress has heckled and hindered and so discredited the agencies implemented for the policies of price control as to add a term of reproach, "bureaucracy" handed around like "New Deal," by which the uninformed are influenced against the Administration, and its war job seriously delayed.

The Republican President, beginning with Lincoln, is the victim of the GOP and yet the public heaps contempt on poor Harding and Hoover. Are the Democrats going to destroy another great leader and our safety by allowing Congressmen to be returned who are known to be enemies of the President they have chosen?

ELIZABETH W. STEPTOE
Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 23.

People Deserve Truth

Policy More Important Than Today's Promises On 'Full Employment'

By Leo Wolman

This country, unlike England, has not yet gone so far as to guarantee "full employment" after the war. But the spokesmen for both great political parties have made it clear, in the course of this presidential campaign, that they regard the achievement of full employment as a function and obligation of Government. Leading publicists have held that a test of an official's statesmanship is his willingness and capacity to underwrite full employment.

But nowhere in this discussion can one find a reasonable bill of particulars. There is no satisfactory undertaking to define the volume of employment which constitutes full employment or to specify the period during which full employment is expected to prevail.

In the United States, as in other large countries, there is an infinite variety of jobs. What combination of jobs will satisfy the guarantors of full employment? Will their objectives be met, if, sometime after the war, 40 millions are employed in private industry and 10 millions on work-relief, a small proportion of which is old style public works? Does the program contemplate the eradication of business depressions, reducing their frequency and gravity or merely devising new expedients for ameliorating the consequences of bad business, when it does occur or when it persists?

Sure to Make Difference in Postwar Plans

In all probability procuring a long spell of good employment, if not full employment, must depend in some measure at least on the kind of labor policies the country pursues.

The discussion of full employment has been ominously silent with respect to these matters. Yet it must make a difference whether our postwar plans presuppose the maintenance intact of the war level and structure of wages, or count on seeing through numerous, and in some cases, radical, wage adjustments. It should make a difference in the chances for good employment after the war whether the Wagner Act is administered harshly and unfairly, as it has thus far been, or is turned over to a sober, competent and disinterested board. The policies and practices of organized labor relating to strikes, shop discipline and the restriction of output are, likewise, not unimportant factors in the outlook for postwar business and employment.

These tough and enduring problems cannot be dealt with by silence or solved by surrendering them to the authorities on currency and fiscal policy. The problems which industry and labor must face from now on are not only difficult but they are also unpleasant. It is easier to overlook or forget them than to wrestle with them.

Frank Discussion Is Only Real Answer

Therefore, timid men look for their solution to what seem to be pleasanter and simpler expedients, such as public spending, or what some people call compensatory spending. But that kind of spending which rises and falls with the ebb and flow of business and employment has already become impossible to define in practice. For after eight years of the greatest public spending on record in peacetime, and three years of the greatest public spending on record in wartime, still more spending has become the most acceptable measure for preventing post-war unemployment or guaranteeing postwar full employment. Hence, as might have been expected, compensatory spending becomes continuous spending and continuous and rising deficits.

As the issues of postwar economic policy come more and more rapidly upon us, we can no longer be content with broad promises or guarantees and only the most general outlines of policy. In a democracy it is the most dangerous of practices to promise too much or more than we are sure we can deliver.

The people of this country, endowed as they are with a large fund of common sense and a long heritage of practiced experience, deserve a frank discussion of the difficulties which the passage from war to peace entail. They deserve to hear not only about the benefits, but also about the dangers of proposed policies.

But above all, they deserve to be told, with more specifications than have yet been made available, just what the policies are on which the promise of full employment rests.

Big Job Ahead

Peace Still Major Issue With Many

By Ernest Lindley

On the surface, the organization of the peace has been in and out of the campaign several times. But in the minds of many thoughful voters it has always been the decisive issue.

LINDLEY

Some prefer to think of it separately from the conduct of the war. Others have pointed out that the conduct of the war and the organization of the peace are interwoven.

The latter view is the more realistic. For the attempt to organize a secure peace depends upon preserving and strengthening the coalition which is fighting the war. Some agreements concerning the peace have already been reached, at least tentatively. Others should be made before the war is over.

War by a coalition cannot be managed by generals and admirals alone. Nor can the peace be organized by the State Department alone. Both in fighting the war and in forming the peace, military and diplomatic considerations are mixed up together.

Many of the basic decisions can be made only by the President or by Congress.

Largely FDR's

The organization and preservation of the coalition which kept the war away from our soil and now has Germany by the throat is very largely Roosevelt's achievement.

There would have been no such coalition if the Republicans who opposed amendment to the Neutrality Act in 1939, lend-lease in 1941 and various other steps urged by the President had had their way.

The maintenance and tightening of this coalition and its translation from a war machine into peace-preserving arrangements, will be the gravest responsibility of the President elected on November 7.

Governor Dewey has tried to neutralize as campaign issues both the fighting of the war and the organization of the peace. The exact extent of his success can never be known exactly. But, obviously, it is far from complete.

Nothing to Gain

Wendell Willkie remained unconvinced. Willkie had stated that he had not yet made up his mind whom to support.

The New York Times, which supported Willkie in 1940, has come out for Roosevelt, in spite of its dissatisfaction with much of his domestic record.

Walter Lippmann, who remained neutral in 1940, has come out for Roosevelt.

And Senator Ball has bolted his party because he thinks there is a better chance of getting a secure peace with Roosevelt in the White House.

Personally, Ball had nothing to gain by his decision. He runs the risk of ostracism by his party. Had he been in real doubt or had he been less sincere or less devoted to the organization of a secure peace, he could have kept quiet.

Dewey's indorsement of the work of Dumbarton Oaks and his speeches on foreign policy have gone very far toward aligning his views with those of Roosevelt and Hull. But he has not been able to remove doubts in the minds of at least some independent voters.

Wholly Inexperienced

These doubts may be summed up under three headings:

1 Doubt that Dewey, who preached isolationism in 1940 and enjoys isolationist support in this campaign, would work as persistently and patiently for a secure peace as would Roosevelt and Hull.

2 Doubt that he could control his party in Congress, where, making allowances for sincerely changed viewpoints, considerable isolationist sentiment remains.

3 Doubt that he has the skill or knowledge to take over from Roosevelt the management of the wartime coalition and its development into a secure peace.

Dewey is wholly inexperienced in this field. If he could enter the Presidency at a natural starting point when these matters were less critically important, he might perform acceptably.

But even a superman would find it most difficult to take over at this juncture the direction of the complex and often delicate relationships on which depend the preservation of the coalition to win the war and cement the peace.

AFTER TWELVE YEARS WITHOUT A WASH DAY

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

One Man Might Swing Election

By Drew Pearson

Many political observers believe that one man and one man alone will have more influence on the final outcome of this election than anyone else in the USA—he is John L. Lewis. Lewis is attempting to control half a million members of his powerful United Mine Workers in the two key coal-mining States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In the last election, he attempted to do the same for Wendell Willkie, but failed. Willkie confided to friends at the time that he did not know whether [illegible] to help him or hurt him.

LEWIS

This time Lewis has been more adroit. He did not plunk for Dewey at the last minute but planned his strategy well in advance at the Cincinnati convention of the United Mine Workers. Also, he has an added factor to help him—namely, the national coal strike and the fact that the President took over the mines. In the end the miners got most of what they wanted but some of them are still irked. Lewis has been playing up this resentment.

Both Pennsylvania and West Virginia went for Roosevelt in 1940. But this year a few thousand votes one way or the other would carry them for either Dewey or FDR.

Dewey's advisers admit privately that in order to win he has to carry both New York and Pennsylvania. At present they are hopeful of carrying New York—though since the President's trip through rain-soaked New York City, last Saturday, Republican chances have somewhat lessened.

All this is why so much attention is being paid to Pennsylvania. If John L. Lewis can swing enough of the United Mine Workers, the State probably will go to Dewey. If he can't swing them, Pennsylvania will go to Roosevelt. So in this election it won't be "as Maine goes, so goes the nation," but perhaps "as John L. Lewis goes, so goes the nation."

Thus, a Labor leader who probably has won more national resentment than any other figure in the USA may virtually decide who is to be President.

Two Salaries

Last year this column revealed that Republican Congressman Earle D. Willey of Delaware had placed his wife, Agnes G. Willey, on the Federal payroll as his secretary, at $3900 a year.

Immediately Congressman Willey issued a blast of righteous indignation, said his wife was no longer on the payroll and from that point on she was not.

However, the payroll records of the House of Representatives now reveal that Congressman Willey has substituted another interesting figure in place of his wife. That figure is the Republican chairman of Kent County in Delaware, one Dauphin D. Wharton. Wharton is one of the GOP bigwigs who helped to put Willey in office.

Hitler's Plan

Furthermore, Wharton is unique in that he is able to draw two salaries, one from the Federal Government and one from the State of Delaware. His Delaware salary is $3600 a year and is paid in return for his services as a member of the State Industrial Accident Board. His Federal salary is paid him as an "alleged" clerk for Congressman Willey. The latter salary, drawn from the House of Representatives, is $1000 a year.

What Wharton does for Congressman Willey remains a dark, deep mystery, inasmuch as he is seldom in Washington. In fact, he has to remain in Delaware to draw his salary from the State Industrial Accident Board.

Even today few people outside high Army circles know the full scope and ambition of the German high command regarding robot bombs and Hitler's plan for the destruction of England.

It now is established that Hitler began to plan for the robot bombs as early as the summer of 1943. Apparently he figured that the bombardment could bring about the complete annihilation of London, be so effective that an Allied invasion would be prevented. To that end, German airplane production was curtailed and everything was concentrated on robot bombs.

One hundred launching platforms were erected along the coast of France near Calais. Each platform was capable of launching two bombs an hour, or a total of 200 bombs an hour from the 100 platforms. This meant about 5000 bombs a day.

Robots Now Costly

That the program failed is due only to one thing—the incessant, tireless, day-in-and-day-out rain of bombs which Allied airplanes dropped on the launching platforms.

Today, the Nazis are still so fanatical regarding robot bombs that they are launching them from airplanes at sea. German two-engined Heinckels fly within range of London, aim their robots and let go.

But these bombs are launched at terrific cost. Allied intelligence estimates that each robot launched against London from an airplane costs the Nazis 3200 gallons of aviation gasoline. This takes into account not only the gasoline used by the airplane which successfully launches the robot, but also the airplanes which are unsuccessful. And for every successful launching, about three to four Heinckels are shot down.

Today, only a few robots are hutting London every 24 hours, with relatively minor damage. Comparatively speaking, Hitler, who is getting very short on aviation gasoline, is losing much more for each bomb lost.

Bombs for U. S.?

We may not know the full truth until the end of the war but many War Department experts believe that the landing in Normandy saved even the United States from a siege of Nazi robot bombing.

When American engineers penetrated 15 kilometers past Cherbourg, they found a giant rocket bomb launching site covering several square miles, carefully camouflaged and about two-thirds complete.

The rails on which the rocket bombs were launched extended two miles in length and the concrete reinforcement on top was 22 feet thick. Engineers estimated that the whole thing took 1,500,000 man hours to build.

Figuring the slope of the platform and the direction in which it was aimed, engineers estimated that any rocket bombs launched from it would carry far beyond England. Experts don't really believe it possible, but the only alternative target would have been the United States.

Capital Chaff

Although President Roosevelt stood up remarkably well under the strain of a 50-mile tour through New York City in a driving rainstorm, Mrs. Roosevelt, who only rode part of the way, caught the sniffles . . . Roosevelt was, obviously, delighted at having Secretary of War Stimson on the speakers' platform with him in New York, departed from his prepared text to mention it . . . FDR has received a confidential tip that certain Tammany leaders are going to cut him on election day. Certain suspicious remarks made by Tammany Leader Ed Loughlin were reported back to the White House . . . Members of the Press [illegible] velt party braving the rain in New York were mystified when a Secret Service agent placed a carefully packed, tightly wrapped box in their automobile, asked them to guard it. They thought it was some kind of secret weapon . . . About two hours later the Secret Service man rushed to the car, took away the box. It contained a dry suit. The President did a quick change and went on with his tour.

Government as Whole, Not Only President, Big Issue on Nov. 7

By Mark Sullivan

The coming election will result in one condition or another of government in Washington, meaning government as a whole. Just what the new condition will be depends much on which condidate for President is elected—but depends equally on what kind of Congress we shall have as a result of the election. It is the combination of President and Congress, and their relation to each other, that makes government as a whole.

What we have now is a divided government, obvious lack of harmony between President and Congress. The disharmony has grown and become acute through a long series of incidents. Basically, it includes difference between Congress and the President about policies, even about principles of government.

The majority in Congress opposed to the President does not depend on the party cleavage between Republicans and Democrats. It is made up of practically all the Republicans, with about half the Democrats. The two groups combined make about a two-thirds majority.

Just how may the present Congress be changed by the coming election, which will determine all the seats in the lower house and thirty-five of the ninety-six Senate seats? Such changes as occur in Congress will to some extent parallel the election for President. In seeking the nature of the new Congress, consider two possibilities.

Harmony Likely

If Governor Dewey is elected, almost certainly there will be elected with him additional Republicans. With Mr. Dewey elected we should have a President and Congress alike in political thought and presumably cooperating with each other.

In the event of election of Mr. Roosevelt, it is less easy to say what changes in Congress might accompany his election. Conceivably there might be an increase in the number of Democrats. But an increase in the number of Democrats would not necessarily mean an increase in the number agreeing with the President.

Of such new Democrats as might be elected, as large a proportion would be likely to be opposed to the President as is the proportion in the present Congress. In short, Mr. Roosevelt serving another term would be likely to have a Congress not materially changed in political temper from the present one.

In the present lack of cooperation an important point is to be [illegible] Congress is an opposition to the President, but it is also something more and different. It is an opposition to some of the personnel of the executive department, radicals and others whom Congress disapproves.

Less Dissension

The hostility of Congress to Left Wingers within the Administration has been shown again and again. On occasions Congress has tried to get rid of some of them. In passing appropriation bills Congress provided that no part of the appropriation be used to pay the salaries of persons whom Congress has described in the bill.

A large cause of continued dissension between Congress and the President, in case Mr. Roosevelt should be reelected, would be the retention in the executive departments of persons whom Congress disapproves because of their political complexion.

If Mr. Dewey should be elected this cause of dissension would disappear or be greatly reduced. For almost certainly Mr. Dewey, in making appointments, would select persons not radical or Left Wing in their political complexion. Further, the more important of the new appointments would be subject to approval by the Senate.

Need Leadership

Which outcome of the election would hold out the best promise of a united goverment is an issue in the campaign and a weighty one. In concluding the war, making the peace and the intricate job of reconverting our industrial structure from war to peace, it is desirable, as a practical matter, that the President give leadership.

But it is of little use for the President to give leadership unless Congress follows him.

At present Congress is so moved by the dissension which has continued over a long period that it opposes President Roosevelt rather more often than it follows him. There is little likelihood than any material change is this attitude of Congress would be brought about by any foreseeable outcome of the congressional election.

Socialist Labor Candidate Only 40

Edward A. Teichert, 40, steelworker of Greensburg, Pa., is the presidential nominee of the Socialist Labor Party.

For 14 years a party member, Teichert has been a delegate to the last three Socialist Labor national conventions and long an organization lecturer.

In recent elections, the Socialist Labor Party has been [illegible] lot in about 24 States; polled 14,861 votes in 1940 and 12,777 in 1936. The platform asserts only collectivism can put an end to "unemployment, poverty, the scourge of racism and anti-Semitism and barbarity of war."

Teichert is the son of a German coal miner and farmer brought to America as a child to escape Prussian militarism.

Farm Boom Worries Experts, Who Recall '30's Foreclosures

By the Associated Press

America's greatest back-to-the-farm migration is in full swing. The United States Department of Agriculture says more people are buying farms than ever before.

To O. C. Samuel, secretary-treasurer of National Farm Loan Association, it seems everybody has the urge to own a little Gray Home in the West.

Hundreds of calls reach him every month. Soldiers want to buy farms with money they anticipate the Government will pay or loan them after the war. War workers want to invest their savings where they can live.

Tell Same Story

Real estate dealers tell the same story. There is a heavy demand for small places such as suburban property and summer vacation spots, but dozens of the West's greatest properties, involving tens of thousands of acres of land, also have changed hands.

It's a seller's market. One appraiser estimates land prices in the Midwest and West are up as much as 300 per cent.

The Department of Agriculture is concerned that the buying trend may start a full-blown land boom and has issued a circular advising people to consider carefully their urge to get back to the soil. They also are advised to "remember the thirties," when farm foreclosures reached their peak, partially as a result of the land boom of the First World War.

"Nobody knows what is going to happen after this war but the stage is all set for the same sort of thing," says Samuel.

Department of Agriculture statistics show prices of farm products have declined after virtually every war, notably after the War of 1812, the Civil War and World War I.

Honduras Revolt Still Simmering

Mexico City, (AP).—Revolution still is simmering in Honduras, fourth Central American state to experience rebellion this year.

The government of President Tiburcio Carias has driven out the group backed by the Honduran Liberal Party which invaded the country from Nicaragua.

Contending that its party would obtain 80 per cent of the votes in a fair election, the Honduran Liberal Committee in Mexico said:

"President Carias took possession of his post in 1933 by means of fraudulent elections. The presidential term should have ended in 1937 but he amended the constitution so as to become reelected indefinitely."

Austrians Rise 'To Help Selves'

By International News Service

Austria, Adolf Hitler's birthplace and first victim of his Fifth Column, is responding to Allied summons to help itself. Within 48 hours of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's exhortation to Austrians to demonstrate their desire to rid themselves of their German masters, disturbances flared across the nation.

In Vienna and at scattered Danubian points, German Elite Guards were rushed to scenes of sabotage. Security measures were slammed down. In Graz the newspaper, Die Tagesport, reported escaped Russion prisoners were able to maintain themselves with provisions supplied by the local population.

Wounded veterans want no pity . . .

. . . but you can do something for their morale that goes over big with each and every one of them.

Yes, you can do something specific for the wounded veterans returning from battlefronts and arriving in Washington daily.

You can do something that will bring you the gratitude of both the men and their families. You can make these men's dream of talking to their loved ones come true.

How?

By contributing to the "First Call Home Fund."

This is a fund sponsored by The Washington Post to pay for a phone call home for wounded veterans arriving daily in Washington.

Just think for one minute how much it would mean to you to hear a loved one's voice the minute he sets foot again on U. S. soil. Once you've done that you'll know the pleasure you'll get from contributing to this fund.

So if you haven't already done so, send or bring your contribution for the "First Call Home Fund" to The Post today.

The Washington Post

Have *You* Done All You Can?

It won't be easy, you know, to look in the eyes of a boy back from Saipan unless you can say that you've given till it hurts. Given? No, merely that you've lent your money. That you've put it away to use later on when it will buy you more than it will today. Too much of a hardship to buy Bonds? Don't say that to a Saipan survivor. He knows what sacrifice really is. So back him up by buying Bonds . . . and keep on buying until it hurts!

The Washington Post

Nothing Can Stop 'Red Ball' Line

Men Defy Fire, Fatigue To Move Up Supplies For Armies In France

By John E. Lee

Paris (INS).—Fuel, ammunition, weapons and food, the top priority necessities of war, are flowing to Allied forces at the front today in an unending stream which the Germans are powerless to halt.

The task of keeping the Allies supplied during the rapid smash through France assumed gigantic proportions and now on the far-flung fronts fringing the Reich it is a feat military history will list among the great marvels of the war.

While fighting rages in the German border regions and in Holland, facilities for dispatching thousands of gallons and thousands of tons of supplies to the armies are constantly expanding.

Thousands of men who maintain this flow of supplies have one of the toughest jobs in the Army. Sometimes they work incredibly long hours. They have been sniped at, strafed and pounded by enemy artillery and mortars. Truck drivers seeking rapidly advancing forward supply depots have run into concentrated enemy machine-gun fire. Some have been killed or wounded and their trucks wrecked. But they delivered the goods.

Some supplies have been flown into France, but the massive bulk for the First and Third United States Armies, Canadian First Army and British Second Army has come by sea.

Unloaded at Cherbourg and other ports, or brought in over the beaches, these stores have been placed in huge dumps, sorted and prepared for transportation to the front. There men must receive them without fail and without delay.

Smash Changes It

Before the July 25 breakthrough at St. Lo, the problem of keeping front line troops supplied was less complicated. Distances from dumps near the beaches to fighting units was not great.

But after the historic smash through at St. Lo the situation changed with startling rapidity.

General Patton, his infantry in supply trucks, moved so quickly that supply lines were stretched and strained. Seemingly insuperable problems arose—and were overcome by seemingly superhuman efforts. By truck, railroad and air supplies went to the troops.

With the push to the East under way at top speed, large numbers of Eighth Air Force heavy bombers carried hundreds of tons to American troops and to the French Forces of Interior. Flying to prearranged rendezvous, the big bombers dropped weapons, ammunition and even gasoline by parachute.

Now, on the American sector alone, no less than 5600 trucks haul at least 8000 tons daily over a two-way Red Ball Express highway four times as long as the Burma Road. Railways which have been repaired after systematic bombing by Allied planes and enemy demolition haul more than 10,000 tons every day.

There are few more impressive evidences of Allied power than the sight of great fleets of supply trucks on the move during an advance, sometimes dispersed, sometimes almost bumper to bumper, carrying ammunition, gasoline and food into areas just captured and still under fire from enemy guns.

Slogan of the Red Ball Express is "keep 'em rolling, keep 'em supplied, keep 'em smiling." Huge supply dumps now forming along the German border testify how well the truck drivers have fulfilled this task.

Never Any Rest

Twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, supply trucks roll along the east-bound and west-bound highways of the Red Ball Express which began operations August 24. In its first 26 days of existence it delivered more than 200,000 tons of supplies to the Western Front.

When the heat is on the drivers perform miracles of endurance, working sometimes 24 or even 48 hours on end, splashing cold water on their faces to fight off fatigue.

One of the truck drivers' chief headaches has been the constant forward movement of advanced dumps. These dumps literally have been chased by the convoys feeding them.

One convoy called at three different depot locations but each time found the depot had moved forward. After 150 miles more hunting they found the depot and delivered a load of engineer equipment.

When the fighting centered around Coutances many parts of the town were on fire. But beyond a U. S. armored formation needed gasoline. There was just one way to get it to them—through the burning town.

Thirteen drivers took the chance. Well spaced out, they slipped their huge trucks past the flames through cratered, rubble-strewn streets at 45 miles an hour and delivered their cargo.

Railroads Help, Too

Performances like this made the American advance in France possible. Lieutenant General Patton, Third Army commander, recognized this in a letter of commendation to officers and men of supply and administrative sections. He wrote:

"It is regrettable that your work gets little of the public acclaim it so richly deserves. Yet, without the countless hours of vitally important duty performed in dust and rain, in scorching sunshine and clammy darkness, the gas, the rations, the ammunition and other stores would not have arrived. The Army would not have conquered."

While the trucks keep rolling, railroads also are helping.

Three American military rail routes are in operation from the Cherbourg area to Paris. More lines fan out eastward to the front. American military railroads in Europe now haul more than 10,000 tons of freight daily. Americans are operating 2244 miles of single and 3293 miles of double track lines.

Putting the lines into operation was a terrific job. Lines had been bombed repeatedly by Allied planes and subjected to demolitions by retreating Germans. One switchyard was cluttered with 1300 wrecked freight cars when engineers arrived. But two tracks were repaired and trains got through.

American military railroads are delivering food to Paris as well as war supplies to the front, transportation corps soldier crews drive trains from Cherbourg to points east of Paris where cargoes are transferred to First and Third Army trucks.

Sniped At, Strafed

Each train carries a five-man crew, mostly soldiers who worked on railroads before the war. They use American equipment plus whatever else is handy. More than 60 per cent of the rolling stock is of continental origin. The crews also are using American freight cars left in Europe after the last war.

Sometimes the railroads operate to within five miles of the front, according to Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Burpee, chief of U. S. military railways on the Continent.

Crews have been bombed, sniped at and strafed. At night trains push through the blackout without headlights. Crews feel tracks sag when they pass over recently repaired bomb craters.

Working under pressure soldiers operating military railways stand by their throttles, shovels, brakes and switches for days without relief. One block controller sat in an office 96 hours without leaving his telephone.

Brakemen without lanterns use cigarettes for signals at night. To keep their engines going firemen have taken coal from wrecked German trains or, failing this, have fed their fire boxes with cross-ties, straw and scrap lumber.

With water lines blown out civilian fire departments have pumped water into locomotive boilers. Water even has been dipped from ditches and passed along to the boilers by prisoner-of-war bucket brigades.

Sometimes trains have followed the Army so closely they have been bombed by Allied planes.

Since D-Day U. S. Army engineers have rehabilitated 1500 miles of railway and built almost 100 railway bridges. One of their bridges across the Eure River stands 100 feet high. It was knocked out by American bombers, rebuilt by the Germans, smashed again by the RAF and finally replaced by the Yanks.

HERE'S RED BALL EXPRESS BEHIND LINES IN FRANCE

LINES GET SNARLED LATER—BUT SUPPLIES STILL GO ON
. . . trucks many times keep up with battle tanks

FIRE, DESTRUCTION—NOTHING STOPS VALIANT DRIVERS
. . . 13 men took gas right through flaming Coutances

From 125 to 150,000,000 to $1

Greeks Don't Need Financier To Explain Fall of Drachma

By Sid Feder and Stephen Barber

In Liberated Greece (AP).—Krist Roisos' explanation for Greek inflation probably is the simplest and most accurate that you will hear anywhere. He said, "The dirty German, he brought in a lot of old newspapers and printed money on them. Now the drachma is worth nothing."

Krist is no financial wizard. He is a simple shepherd, but his picture of Germans churning out this printing press money puts the finger on one of the worst inflations in history, an inflation that has debased the drachma to less than one-millionth of its prewar value.

Black Market, Too

The whole thing goes back to the way the sly Axis powers connived to use up the funds in the national treasury with the aid of some Greek contractors. The chief Italian-German method of doing this was to get the contractors to build vast and useless "fortifications" and then force the Greeks to pay for them.

Other factors which contributed to bring the drachma from its old value of 125 to the dollar down to its current quotation of 150 million to the dollar were the black market fostered by the Nazi occupation authorities and German move of putting gold into circulation.

Most Greeks sneer at their own currency. Many won't accept it at all. Most are cool also to the British occupation pounds but all will snatch American dollars. They also accept quickly sovereigns, Egyptian pounds, Turkish coins and $20 gold pieces that some few men of wealth are sporting around. For gold you can buy practically a whole town.

The result, naturally, has been a flourishing black market in money.

To carry enough money for today's ordinary expenses in Greece—things like a shave, a morning paper, or lunch—you have to lug a huge package of drachma with you.

Allied forces in liberated Greece have arranged their own official barter rate in various localities where the money system has broken down completely but this is limited to combat units.

And the Greeks are so delighted to see the libration forces that orders had to be issued not to permit their generosity with what foods they had to create new shortages.

Paris Again in Throes Of Growing Revolution

By William L. Shirer

Paris.—Even if the war were not going on a couple of hundred miles further east, Paris would be an exciting city. For once more Paris is the center of a revolution. Heads are rolling again and once more people are determined to sweep away the old and the corrupt and the privileged.

How far they will succeed it is too early to say. Conservative forces opposing change are beginning to rear their heads and are not without power. The venerable Academie Francaise has not yet expelled Charles Maurras, Royalist leader, or Marshal Henri Petain though the press is demanding their heads. Undoubtedly there has been temporary pressure from the Provisional Government to temper revolutionary ardor.

However, the word "revolution" is on everyone's lips. The press, only organ of expression of public opinion pending an elected parliament, is demanding far-reaching political changes and equally radical economic and social changes. The masses believe with reason that they have Gen. Charles de Gaulle's promise for this. And they have the staunch resolutions of the Committee of National Resistance drawn up last March calling for a large measure of nationalization of big industries and high finance.

Third Republic Dead

The Third Republic is dead. What you witness now is birthpangs of the Fourth Republic. Former cabinet members, even those with good anti-German and anti-Vichy records, are given wide berth by the provisional government. Old parties are dead with the exception of Socialist and Communist. Even the 80 members of the Chamber of Deputies who on July 10, 1940, refused to vote Petain full powers are barely tolerated.

Until three million prisoners return from Germany and elections are held, the French resistance movement will hold the real power. It is the real force in back of General De Gaulle and the provisional government.

De Gaulle himself is the indisputable leader of New France. He is feeling his way carefully and shrewdly. That he has not tried to enhance his personal popularity by any fireworks or frequent speeches has increased the respect of the people for him. And Allied recognition of his provisional government last week greatly strengthened his position.

Some Still Skeptical

This was badly needed. The French were becoming bitter at being excluded from Allied councils. Above all, since France is Germany's most important neighbor, the French wanted some say in what is to become of Germany. Presumably, they now will get their say, though some are still skeptical.

Four years of Nazi occupation and Vichy collaboration and two military campaigns of past summer have left France in a desperate plight, but it is a wonderful experience to witness its moral comeback.

Whatever the outside world may think, the French are determined really to cleanse their country this time.

Dam Designer Savage Now In China (Sh!)

By Jackson S. Elliott
Associated Press Staff Writer

John Lucian Savage, biggest dam designer in the world, is on the hunt again. The billion-dollar beaver—he tossed such pebbles in the stream as the Grand Coulee, Boulder, Shasta and Norris dams—has just arrived in China.

SAVAGE

In the working years of his 64, Savage hasn't spent much time on anything but power projects, so it's no wild guess that he's at it again. But, like the job for which he stopped off in India, it's one of the countless secrets of the war.

The pattern for power which Savage began to draw in 60-odd projects during prewar years already is tracing itself in the postwar picture, with a hundred or more giant water tamers on paper.

Leader by Far

Everywhere Savage goes, power is sure to follow. When he reaches for his pen, a light may gleam somewhere in Texas where power was expensive or nonexistent before; or a toaster may pop up in Rangoon.

Nearly five million persons—one out of every three living in the 17 Western States—are dependent in one way or another on the facilities Savage has designed.

Savage is far and away the "top-drawer" power project trouble-shooter. In 1939, the great 240-feet high Burrinjuck Dam in New South Wales, Australia, threatened to collapse, with a possible appalling loss of life. Authorities wired Savage, who took the first boat, recommended corrective measures that saved the structure.

Likes Children

When this quiet 6-footer gets a chance to sit down in his Denver home he devotes himself to his hobbies—little odd jobs like building a piano His love of children forwarded a different sort of hobby for the childless power planner—putting youngsters through school with the finest education available.

His picture rarely has appeared in a newspaper, never in a newsreel. The answer to that, and the answer he gives to stories of his great work, is succinct.

"Tut," says John Lucian Savage.

British Bloc Foreseen

50 Nations to Discuss Civil Aviation Future In Chicago This Week

By James J. Strebig
Associated Press Aviation Editor

The economic—and of course political—problems of a carrier that operates in an "ocean" with ports at all the world's cities will dominate the international civil aviation conference which opens at Chicago Wednesday.

The United States, host to delegates of some 50 countries (each a potential rival somewhere in the air) has proposed an agenda covering three major objectives:

1. Establishment of air transport services as quickly as possible on a temporary basis until peacetime patterns can be cut.
2. Development of world technical standards for aviation.
3. Formulation of principles for an international aeronautical body and an aviation convention to be signed by all countries.

An important struggle may be expected over this country's hopes for immediate operation of important world routes. Primary objection, of course, is that no other country is so well equipped to do the job at the moment.

Little difficulty is expected on technical matters. There is a long history of international agreement in that field: Thirty-three countries signed the Paris pact of 1919 and nations of the Western Hemisphere joined in a similar one at Havana in 1928. If there are important differences, the likeliest place to find them would be in the attempt to set up airworthiness standards for aircraft.

Here's Big Question

The really big question appears to be: Should the United Nations establish a world equivalent of the United States Civil Aeronautics Board empowered to determine and assign routes, limit the frequency of service and allocate schedules, fix rates for passengers, mail and cargo and prescribe and enforce technical standards?

The United States wants an international aviation authority, but without such broad powers. It wants a central body to keep an eye on operations with respect to compliance with technical standards; to avert rate wars and undue subsidization; to assemble, analyze and distribute operational data, promote safety and help maintain uniformity in clearance and communications methods.

Briefly, what the United States is asking is a broad general agreement assuring all peaceful nations the right to fly airplanes in "innocent passage," just as they sail ships on the sea.

Will Come United

As far as public statements go, the United States stands alone against the British Empire proposal for a world authority which would have complete control over international air transport, even to determine who should fly which routes, how frequently and for what rates.

Great Britain and Canada have come out openly for such a plan. New Zealand and Australia have gone a step further. They have united in proposing an international air transport company for principal routes

The United States is understood to be counting on the support of Russia and China in opposition to the "world CAB" plan, although neither has spoken publicly.

British Empire delegates probably will come to the conference united on a plan. They held a preconference session at Montreal. It is possible they will press for a provisional control of schedules and competitive practices pending the end of the war. There are indications the United States would accede to some such step.

Canada, a nobody in international aviation before the war, comes to the conference with a growing sense of its geographic importance and with a newly developed experience in world flying.

Both Have Background

Great Britain comes with a sizable history of world transport, bases and commercial interests scattered around the globe and with great possibilities in aircraft design and manufacture. British delegates can be expected to take a stand for Empire bases for air routes.

The United States is relying heavily on overwhelming superiority in number of transport aircraft available and in prospect; unequalled experience in flying well over 100,000 miles of wartime routes; tremendous investments in aviation facilities throughout the world; huge balances from lend-lease operations.

This country may point out that it already flies non-stop between Washington and London — 3800 miles—with transports of considerable less attainment than some which are near production and that stepping stones may not look important to such equipment.

Could Use AAT

An official view in this country is that the benefits of air travel must be made available as quickly as possible in the tremendous reconstruction job for war-torn nations. The Army Air Transport Command, flying some 125,000 miles of routes now, could be used immediately until provisional commercial lines were in operation.

The United States has pending legislation which would authorize CAB to award such provisional routes to American flag carriers without hearing. However, some countries feel that even if provisional routes did not become permanent routes, the experience and good will generated during such operations would unfairly weigh the future in this country's favor.

Plane Builders Preparing Own 'Reconversion'

By Trudi McCullough

Wichita, Kans. (AP).—Some hundreds of warworkers at the Boeing plant in Wichita—where Superfortresses are built—have an answer for the bugaboo of what to do after the arsenals of democracy slow down.

Already they are, quite literally, beating swords into plowshares. Holding full-time jobs as skilled workmen at Boeing, they have bought or rented farms and work them on their own time. Many were farmers before they became warworkers; others are making their first venture in agriculture.

The chief reason for that venture, as one of them put it, is: "I'm looking past the war. I want to keep on working at Boeing but I can't see myself depending altogether on an industrial job."

Call It Insurance

They want to reverse the proportion of time spent on each job. In peacetime, most would like to work a maximum of two or three days at Boeing.

It's not a "get-rich-quick" idea but an insurance policy for continued economic security. The Boeing job is a balance wheel between good years and bad. It's the payment on a tractor that might otherwise not have been met; additional income that will graduate Johnny from agriculture college.

Most farm units are small. For the present—so that farming will complement rather than conflict with the job of building airplanes—most men concentrate on dairying (which does not have a seasonal labor problem), growing small grains and producing beef.

Slights Neither

A harvesting leave is granted by Boeing to all its agrarian aircraftsmen during the necessary season.

This double production job slights neither manufacturer nor farmer. Boeing, which solicited farm labor, found the farmer brought special skills with him, knew how to use his hands and had initiative.

In return the farmer takes from the plant a sense of how to utilize his time properly, learns the need for good equipment and the necessity of proper care for it. He learns planning.

It's a rugged life now for these men. It takes organization to sandwich their farm chores into their busy schedule.

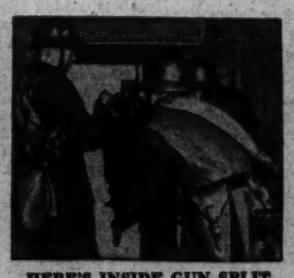
The Siegfried Line

is no pushover, Yanks report as United States First and Third Armies pound against Germany's west wall and the British try to swing 'round its north end in Holland to protect the rear of the left American flank. Stretching 300 miles from Holland to Switzerland, its main features, as shown by these pictures from Nazi sources, include strong antitank barriers as well as fortifications.

CONCRETE ANTITANK BARRIERS WIND OVER HILLS

GIANT FORTS CAN SWALLOW HUNDREDS

RAIL CARS CARRY SHELLS



HERE'S INSIDE GUN SPLIT

RAIL TUBES JOIN FORTS

IT'S CLIMB TO BIG GUNS

COMPACT REST CELLS ARE UNDERGROUND

News Out Of Former Capitalite

By Marie McNair

"WHATEVER HAS become of Lady Lindsay?" is a question often heard over tea cups when reminiscences are in order.

LADY LINDSAY

One of the most unpopular and at the same time most loved wife of the former British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, seems to have completely dropped out of the Washington picture. Some say she's living in Virginia, others declare she spends her time at her summer home at Oyster Bay, Long Island, built on the tract once owned by her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, of New York.

At any rate, she's in the news again with the announcement that a fortune has been dropped in her lap by the death of her aunt, Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, of Stapleton House, Blandford, Dorset, England. Moreover, the entire estate goes to Elizabeth Sherman Cameron's niece, cousin to the late Mrs. Cameron's daughter, who was Sir Ronald Lindsay's first wife.

This is the second surprise legacy that has been Lady Lindsay's good fortune to receive. The first, a notable collection of jewels, came from her cousin, Martha Cameron, the first Lady Lindsay.

When Sir Ronald retired from his post here, it was to return to England and to Stapleton House, where he made his home with Mrs. Cameron, mother of his first wife. Lady Lindsay preferred to remain in this country and in making her choice gave rise to the rumors that the Lindsays were preparing to end their marriage via the divorce courts.

Truth is, according to her friends, Lady Lindsay couldn't face life at Stapleton House, where the memory of her cousin was preserved in a hundred outward and visible signs.

A VERY PROUD father—and justly so—is William Franklin Sands, whose four sons are all Navy fighters.

The Sands family is one of Washington's oldest. Its records go back to 1826 when the Nation's Capital was a swamp and a mudhole. And for the same span of time there has been a member of the family to distinguish himself in every war, for the Sands were born fighters as well as leaders.

The boys grew up here, went off to school. And during the last two years family ties were severed, with Mr. Sands following the war from Brunswick, Me., to Texas, and his sons fighting the foe in the South Pacific.

Lieut. James Sands, named for his grandfather, has just received the Navy Marine Medal; Lieut. William F. Sands, jr., is, like his brother, on board an aircraft carrier, and Capt. Robert John Sands has just been decorated with the Air Medal for conspicuous bravery, in running the Jap gauntlet to drop high explosives to stranded American troops on New Georgia Island. The fourth son, John Keating Sands, baby of the family, is about to set off for amphibious operations.

"They're all jackasses—every one," is the way Mr. Sands affectionately describes his boys. "But I think it's something for the record to have four fliers in one generation, the fourth generation as a matter of fact, to send its men off to the wars."

NEW YORK Snapshots: The Duke and Duchess of Windsor dining with the William Fahnestocks—Mrs. Fahnestock being the former Eppes Hawes of D. C., in case you forget . . . Mrs. Harry Hopkins catching up on news of her home town with the Duke di Verdura and Howard Sturges . . . Mrs. Rudolph Stanley-Brown telling friends how much she misses Washington, but is quite comfortably settled in an apartment at 71 East 77th, while daughter, Katharine, studies at Brearley School and son, Teddy, goes to the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

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HOST AND GUEST are Col. Clare Bunch and pretty Miss Dorothy Eustice at Colonel Bunch's cocktail party at the United Nations Club. Colonel Bunch, formerly on General James Doolittle's staff, is now in Washington for station

Mrs. Hurley Will Entertain Richard Crooks

In honor of Richard Crooks, Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley has issued invitations to a party at her home immediately following the famous Metropolitan and radio tenor's appearance with the National Symphony Orchestra in their first concert of the season Wednesday evening November 8.

Mrs. Hurley's party will launch this winter's series of entertainments arranged in connection with the National Symphony's concerts by the entertainment committee. Mrs. Truxtun Beale is chairman of the Women's Committee of the orchestra.

One of the boxholders at the Wednesday evening all-subscription series, Mrs. Hurley will be present at the November 8 concert inaugurating the Symphony's fourteenth season.

Other additions to the list of boxholders are Mrs. John B. Morgan, Mrs. Gustav L. Stewart, jr., Mrs. Emil Edward Hurja, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Creighton, Mrs. Thomas R. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Wilson, Judge and Mrs. Clarence Norton Goodwin, Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. Matthew John Whittall and Lieut. Col. and Mme. G. S. C. J. Notz.

Rumors Rife Concerning Former Italian Envoy

By Carolyn Bell

ITALIAN DIPLOMATS, past and future, are working the gossips overtime these days. From Rome comes the announcement that Fulvio Suvich, Italian Ambassador here from '36 to '38, is expected to go on trial soon before the high court for the punishment of Fascist crimes.

Not too well-remembered is the banker friend of Mussolini's. He was reserved and dapper, came from Trieste. His pretty blonde wife, Donna Matilde, was extremely well dressed and had a flair for amateur theatrics. They entertained quietly for well-picked groups.

One thing can be remembered and that is that he was much more of a Fascist "salesman" than his elegant predecessor, Augusto Rosso. Rosso (and his pet dogs) made headlines everywhere they went—but not necessarily for Mussolini. Rosso married a wealthy American woman, subsequently went to Moscow as envoy and has been reported in Rome, where, it is said, he was in hiding until the arrival of the Allies.

Another "well-informed" source has it that Count Sforza—the famed exile—is going to be sent to this country from Rome as Ambassador. It would be strange to see some lights on in that ornate building on 16th st.—which has been dark for several years now.

FOOTBALL FANS: We are not sure they were rooting for the Redskins, but anyway Maj. and Mrs. John Boettiger were an interested pair at the game last week. The former Anna Roosevelt sported a brown beanie (that might have been worn by daughter "Sistie," and a tomato-red wool frock. Her jacket of nutria was thrown over her shoulders. They joined Mrs. John R. Hinckley in her box during the game.

REPRESENTATIVE James Wadsworth tells this one on himself. Having breakfasted at his N st. home from a tray that was gaily done up in a linen cover, he absent-mindedly tucked the napkin in his breast pocket and hurried off to an appointment in the Chief of Staff's office.

Army men and congressional leaders were deep in conversation when "Jim" pulled out his handkerchief to wipe his glasses. He noticed a few amused looks and realized why when he took a second glance at the cloth he was holding—it was pale yellow linen, embroidered in daisies and scalloped to boot! "At least I didn't try to blow my nose," he added with a chuckle.

TALKING TURKEY: Ismet Sanli, that bewitching Turkish lass, is in town again with her usual fund of quips. Among other things, Ismet smokes tiny pink-tinted cigarettes embossed with the crescent and star in gold. She recently has returned from a lecture tour—where the men in the audience invariably asked about the harems. But Ismet has some pretty fancy answers to that one. She turned from her newspaper profession to lecturing because, as she put it: "Quite frankly, it is more lucrative."

Speaking of Turkish women—and their emancipation—reminds me of a favorite story of a gentleman who has just returned from Ankara. Seems if you ask a Turkish belle for an engagement she always accepts. But a few hours before the date her chauffeur (or some servant) arrives with a little note that reads "due to a head-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

HOSTESS FOR COLONEL BUNCH was Mrs. James Doolittle (right, in center picture) taking time out for a chat with Col. George Carey, jr., and Mrs. Carey. Directly above is Mrs. Henry C. Morris pouring a cup of tea for Mrs. William Hill as the two go over plans for the House of Mercy benefit sale and tea to be held on Thursday from 1 to 6 o'clock

Capital Girls, Nurses' Aides On Call at Army Hospital

Nurses' aides—on call—are the Misses Suzanne Slingluff, Daisy Gordon Davidson, and Kiki Addison who went down to the new Army Hospital in Martinsburg, W. Va., stayed two weeks, as asked, and then were begged to stay just 10 days more.

After that they'll be available again to go to any hospital where they are needed.

Suzanne made her debut in 1940 at a dance given Christmas night at the Sulgrave Club by her parents, Comdr. Frank Slingluff, jr., USN, and Mrs. Slingluff, who now make their home at Cornwell in Virginia's hunt country. In the early days of the war, she helped her mother put together their scrapbook on the war—now she's busy doing her own war job, has little time for anything else.

Daisy Davidson is the daughter of Col. Richard Porter Davidson of Alexandria and the late Mrs. Davidson.

More news of the socially active Slingluffs is that the second formal Fairfax Hunt was held yesterday at Cornwell. Next hunt, November 4, will be held at Wolf Trap Farm, estate of Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, and following that will be hunts from Kennells, home of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Preece, and, on November 18, from Bethel Church. Mr. and Mrs. George Rothwell Brown's farm will be the scene of the November 23 meet.

Will Honor Mother

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Beard will hold an open house today at their Maryland farm, the occasion being the eighty-first birthday of Mr. Beard's mother. Refreshments will be served buffet style throughout the day and many out-of-town guests are expected to be present.

Morgenstiernes Fete Delegates

The Ambassador of Norway and Mme. de Morgenstierne were hosts at a small cocktail party yesterday from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m., when their guests were Norwegian delegates to the Air World Conference. The Ambassador heads the delegation.

Conference delegates, who will go to Chicago for the meeting on November 1 include J. G. Raeder, and Knut Soemme, members of the Norwegian Air Council, Maj. Alf Heum, aircraft expert and head of the department for Civilian Air Transports in Norway's Ministry of Defense. Advisors include Capt. K. Ostpy, Norwegian Air Attache; Maj. O. B. Engvik, chief of the Norwegian Air Force Transport Command; Capt. M. Krog, Assistant Air Attache and secretary of the delegation, and Capt. J. Bostad.

Newlyweds To Reside In Capital

The wedding of Lieut. (j. g.) Vivian Elizabeth Schlemmer, USNR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claire DeWitt Schlemmer of Bell-Air Farm, Fredericksburg, Va., and Lieut. William Jeffries Chewning, jr., AUS, son of Mrs. Ann Page M. Chewning, Fredericksburg, and the late Dr. Chewning, was solemnized at the Post chapel at Fort Myer yesterday at 4 p. m.

Chaplain Rohrs Officiates

Chaplain Rohrs, USNR, performed the ceremony before an altar banked with palms and white chrysanthemums.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore white faille, fashioned with three-quarter length sleeves and a square scalloped neckline. A full skirt extended from a low scalloped waistline and ended in a wide circular train. Her fingertip veil of illusion fell from a tiara of orange blossoms. She carried a white prayer book showered with gardenias.

Sister Is Only Attendant

Mrs. James Henry Holmes, her sister's only attendant, wore aqua colored crepe and carried an arm bouquet of American beauty roses. Maurice Gordon Herndon, jr., Washington, was best man for his cousin. Ushers were Lieut. Eugene Morgan Applebaugh, jr., AUS, James M. Mason, Corpl. John James Bernard, USMCR, and Weimer Meetze.

A reception at the Mayflower Hotel followed. Upon their return from a northern wedding trip, Lieutenant Chewning and his bride will make their home in Washington.

Mrs. Chewning was graduated from Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn. Lieutenant Chewning attended George Washington University here.

Harris & Ewing Photos

A WELCOMING HAND was given to Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, newly appointed United States Ambassador to the Netherlands, and Mrs. Hornbeck, by Admiral Tenfu Liu, Naval Attache of the Chinese Embassy, who entertained at a late afternoon fete this week at the Mayflower.

Military Memo:

Mrs. Eisenhower Is Tops As Cake Contest Judge

By Peggy Preston

CAKE CACHE: If Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower refuses a piece of cake next time she dines out, don't put it down to dieting. It's just that enough is enough and sampling 300 cakes in one afternoon, is too much of a good thing in anybody's language.

The cake-tasting orgy took place at the twelfth birthday party of station WTOP when Mrs. Eisenhower was asked to judge the 300 entries which were later distributed to hospitals and recreation centers for servicemen.

It was a 4-hour job, but the wife of General "Ike" proved she can take all things as they come. After personally testing the whole batch she came up smiling, despite the fact that she had to be completely dry cleaned later in order to get rid of enough crumbs and icing to make up a whole new cake.

Moreover, veteran home economists claim she knew her business from A to Z, wasn't fooled by any tricks of the trade. She gave her Cake of the Show vote to a two-tiered pound cake that measured up to every professional standard.

Fact is, specialists round and about figured they'd unearthed an experienced hand at the game, queried her on recipes. But if smart Mrs. Eisenhower has any pet formulas up her sleeve she is keeping them there, as any wise cook should. Anyhow, she says she has none, uses old-fashioned hand-me-down methods on the rare occasions when she gets around to baking a cake.

IT'S ABOUT TIME: Nutrition-minded citizens are carrying their own butter right into the town's best restaurants these days. Spied, in a rigidly proper hotel dining room, a group of six sitting down to dinner, promptly depositing a pound of butter on the table. It brought envious smiles from neighbors, who nibbled their bread sans butter, for lack of similar foresight.

GLIMPSES: Rear Admiral Leo H. Thebaud, newly named chief of Office of Naval Intelligence, and Mrs. Thebaud making their bow to Navy officialdom at the recent reception given them by the admiral's predecessor, Rear Admiral Roscoe Schuirmann, and the popular "Jenny" Schuirmann . . . Col. Philip (Flip) Cochran of "Terry and the Pirates" comic strip fame, wearing out a valuable right arm signing his name at a party given by a fellow officer from the CBI Theater; his most persistent followers, parents whose children had warned them against returning home without an autograph of their favorite funny page hero.

Prizes to Inez Robinson, wife of Rear Admiral A. G. Robinson, for serving the town's best Indian curry and rice dishes . . . Due back Tuesday are Capt. Edmund E. Brady, USN, and Mrs. Brady, who have been on a short trip North. They'll leave soon for Brazil, where the captain is to be stationed for the third time in his career . . . Up to her efficient ears in basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is Pvt. Carol Poulson. Before entering the Wacs, Private Poulson was treasurer of the Associates of the Congressional Club. Her dad is so proud of her he's wearing a service pin for the "soldier of the family."

Sra. de Mora Well Informed On Day's News

By Genevieve Reynolds

One of the most thorough and consistent newspaper readers around town is tall, titian-haired Senora Elena de Mora, wife of the newly arrived Chilean Ambassador. No headline scanner, she can tell you about the latest recipes, political developments or progress of war.

Back in Santiago, her friends often telephoned to get a resume of the day's news. Never did she disappoint them and say, "I haven't looked at a paper." She's interested in everything and everybody.

Except for a slight accent, you might think that fair-complexioned, gray-eyed Senora de Mora were European or North American. Of Swiss decent, she is more Nordic in appearance than Latin. She

(Picture on Page 3.)

learned to speak French and Spanish at the same time. At an early age she was sent to a British school in Chile to learn English. In fact, she majored in French and English at the Pedagogico Instutio.

Envoy Gets Last Smile

In 1919 she was selected by the Chilean government as one of three to come to the States to study. Instead she married. Laughingly, she chided the Ambassador for years that he had deprived her of the trip. Now, he smiles.

Tremendously interested in women's problems of her country, the handsome senora takes an active part in the Chilean Woman's Movement that is fighting for universal suffrage. "At present," she explains, "we can vote only in municipal elections."

While in the States, Senora de Mora hopes to see all phases of women's activities—their work, clubs, pastimes. With such wide, intelligent interest in people and events she's bound to get around in more than the diplomatic circle where she already is a popular addition.

Shy and reserved, she prefers to stay out of the spotlight. But those who know her declare that she is an excellent organizer and executive. None was a more faithful and harder worker in the Chilean Red Cross than she. Also, she worked diligently for the Civilian Defense, where she served as director of auxiliary secretaries.

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Party Series Precedes Adams-Meredith Nuptials

MRS. L. L. MAZZULLO, JR.
. . . She's Navy bride

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28.—Outstanding among numerous social activities here last weekend was the wedding of Miss Granville Lee Meredith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carey L. Meredith, Murray Hill, to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Adams, USN, at 4:30 p. m. Saturday, October 21, in St. Anne's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. James Garland Healy, aunt of the bride, was hostess to members of the bridal party at a buffet supper at her home in Acton Place, following the wedding rehearsal Friday night.

Sunday afternoon of last week, Miss Louise Stribling entertained at a cocktail party at the home of her parents, in honor of Miss Meredith and Lieutenant Commander Adams.

Mrs. S. M. Adams, Sioux Falls, S. D., the bridegroom's mother, was among numerous out-of-town guests here for the wedding.

Will Live in Coronado

Another wedding of much interest to Annapolis society is that of Miss Gertrude Krafft, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Herman Frederick Krafft, Wardour, Annapolis, to Lieut. Comdr. William R. Hoffman, jr., USNR. It took place on Thursday, October 19, in the Sacred Heart Church, Coronado, Calif. The Rev. Father Purcell performed the ceremony.

Mrs. Hoffman was graduated from Eden Hall, Philadelphia, and Lieutenant Commander Hoffman was graduted from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. The couple will live temporarily in Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Hopping, of this city, this week made known the engagement of their daughter, Mary Ann, to Lieut. (j. g.) Joseph C. Hoffman, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Hoffman of Baltimore. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jensen, Eastport, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen Inez Jensen, to Ensign Chester E. Wood, USN, of Jacksonville, Fla. The wedding will take place the latter part of October in San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Valiant Entertains

Mrs. Joseph W. Valiant entertained at tea Sunday afternoon for her granddaughter, Miss Fay Taylor. Midshipmen and girls of the younger set attended. Mrs. May Hill Dunn and Mrs. Valiant's daughters, Mrs. Edward B. Taylor and Mrs. Charles Dunn, assisted.

Brian John Cunningham, infant son of Ensign John J. Cunningham, USNR, and Mrs. Cunningham, was baptized Sunday afternoon in St. Mary's Church, with the Rev. Father Ronald Connors, C. SS. R., officiating. Miss Eileen Cunningham, aunt of the child, was godmother, and Lieut (j. g.) Joseph M. Eishel, USNR, stood proxy for Thomas Cunningham, New York, who was unable to be present.

Cotillion Series Opens

Annapolis Cotillion opened its winter series Friday night of last week in the mirror room of Carvel Hall under direction of Mrs. Joseph D. Lazenby and Mrs. William Howard Duvall. Mrs. B. Lincoln Rutt and Mrs. William Farmer were chaperons, and Mrs. Edmund Turner assisted Mrs. Duvall.

Rear Admiral A. T. Beauregard, USN (retired), and Mrs. Beauregard returned to Annapolis this week to occupy their homae at 26 Southgate avenue. For the past year Admiral and Mrs. Beauregard have been living in Coronado, Calif.

Mrs. Holmes Morton, Charles Town, W. Va., is spending several weeks here with her sister, Mrs. Claud A. Jones, wife of Rear Admiral Jones, at the admiral's quarters, experiment station.

Col. O. P. Newman, USA, and Mrs. Newman of California, arrived here this week for a fortnight's visit with Colonel Newman's sister, Mrs. S. P. Fullinwider, and his mother, Mrs. Pauline Newman, at 262 King George st. Colonel Newman is on leave from duty in the Pacific area.

Comdr. G. T. Atkins, USN, and Mrs. Atkins, Naval Proving Grounds, Dahlgren, Va., have been visiting Mrs. Atkins' parents, Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Crosley.

Mazzullo-Byrne Vows Repeated In St. Peter's

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Lorraine Byrne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Byrne, to L. Le Roy Mazzullo, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Mazzullo, took place Wednesday evening in St. Peter's Catholic Church.

Bride, escorted and given in marriage by her father, wore traditional white satin with long train. Her full-length veil of illusion was fashioned on a half hat. She carried a white orchid on a prayer book and wore pearls which were a gift of the bridegroom.

Mrs. James Chappelear, matron of honor for her sister, wore pink lace and net with shoulder length veil. She carried a bouquet of red roses. Miss Mary Mazzullo and Mrs. Robert Sale were other attendants, wearing gowns of blue and yellow and carrying bouquets of bronze chrysanthemums. James Nalls was best man for his cousin. Ushers were Carl Baldwin and Philip Nichols.

After the reception, the couple left for a honeymoon. Bride attended St. Cecilia's Academy; bridegroom attended St. John's College here.

Plans Revealed During Party

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Peggy Eleanor Bellevue, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George G. Bellevue, Detroit, Mich., to Michael Thomas Fabrizio, jr., was made known at a recent dinner party at the home of the prospective bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Fabrizio, sr.

Bride-elect was graduated from St. Mary's Academy, Monroe, Mich., plans to enter George Washington University in January. Mr. Fabrizio was graduated from Devitt Preparatory School, also attended University of New Mexico where he was a member of Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Mr. Fabrizio served two and a half years overseas as a flight officer with the Air Transport Command. He received a medical discharge last May. Wedding date has been set for next March 17.

Brazilian Plans Library Tour

Dr. Augusto Meyer, director of National Book Institute of Brazilian Ministry of Education, has arrived here on invitation of the Department of State. Dr. Meyer expects to visit municipal libraries in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia and libraries of various colleges and universities. He is accompanied by Mrs. Meyer, also a writer of distinction.

Purpose of his visit is to investigate technical library services in this country, with attention, also, to the conservation of documents and books, the latter mission having been requested especially by the National Library of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, which has valuable and irreplaceable colonial collections.

Much of Dr. Meyer's time will be devoted to observation in National Archives and Library of Congress. Dr. Meyer has helped establish 200 new municipal libraries in Brazil in the past six years.

Round Table Set By Goucher Club

Goucher College Club of Washington will hold its first meeting of the season tomorrow at 8 p. m., Epiphany Parish Hall, 1317 G st. nw. Principal feature will be a round table on the presidential election by two members of the Goucher faculty, Dr. C. I. Winslow, professor of political science, and Dr. Gertrude Bussey, professor of philosophy, with Miss Helen Hosp as moderator.

All alumnae in Washington are invited.

Visits in Virginia

Mrs. T. Richard Cowell, was a recent visitor at her farm, Sunny-Side, Upperville, and called on some friends in Virginia. Mrs. Cowell is spending the winter at her apartment in Washington.

Harris & Ewing.

JUNIOR LEAGUE headquarters is the scene of much activity these days as members carry out their ambitious role in the Community War Fund Drive. Discussing plans for the canvassing of their respective sections are Mrs. Charles Warren and Mrs. Daniel W. O'Donoghu, jr.

Mary Rust Widely Feted During Visit

Leesburg, Va., Oct. 28.—Miss Mary S. Rust, Red Cross recreational worker, who is stationed at Maxwell Field Hospital, Alabama, was guest of honor at several social functions during her recent visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David N. Rust, jr., at their Rockridge Farm near Leesburg.

Mrs. Clarence Dodge, jr., entertained at luncheon Friday at the home of her mother, Mrs. B. Powell Harrison, in honor of Miss Rust. Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Robert Brundage entertained the Sewing Club at tea with Miss Rust as honor guest. Mr. and Mrs. Rust entertained at a luncheon Sunday for their daughter. Lieut. Neale Carothers, USNR., Patuxent, Md., spent the weekend in the home of the Rusts.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. Armistead Welbourn entertained at tea Friday afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Duer, Woodburn, near Leesburg.

Mrs. Branch Johnson and Miss Yvonne Divine Johnson, Richmond, were weekend guests of the Welbourns. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Alfred B. Seccombe, who is visiting friends there this week.

George Clarkes Entertain

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clarke had as their weekend guests at Belmont Plantations Mr. and Mrs. A. Giraud Foote, their sons, Drew and Granville Foote, and daughter, Miss Suzanne Foote, Philadelphia; Miss Mary Hurley, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley, Washington, and Miss Nancy Musgrave, Leesburg.

At dinner Saturday in addition to their house guests, the Clarkes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Louis B. Montfort and daughters, Misses Florence and Mary Montfort; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Kline, jr., their daughter, Miss Betty Kline, and son, Robert Kline 3d.

Lieut. Vincent Fox and Mrs. Fox, New York, are the guests this week of Miss Christine Wildman and Mrs. Murray Dyer.

Lieut. Alfred Pierce Dennis, USNR, who recently has returned from the South Pacific, spent the weekend at his home here.

Marine on Furlough

Pfc. James Adrian, USMC, is spending a 10-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Adrian. He will report to New York at the expiration of his leave.

Pvt. Maurice R. Lowenbach, jr., a member of the Tank Destroyer Division, USA, who has been stationed at Camp Blanding, Fla., is spending a furlough in Leesburg before reporting to Camp Meade, Md.

First Class Seaman Marvin Green, Patuxent, Md., and Stanley T. Green, jr., Baltimore, were weekend guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Green.

Bishop Roy Mason of Virginia, will be at the St. James Episcopal Church Sunday morning for confirmation services and will deliver the sermon at morning worship. He will be accompanied to Leesburg by Mrs. Mason and the two will be guests of the Misses Davis during their stay here.

Cunninghams Have Son

Mr. and Mrs. Wise Cunningham are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, whom they have named Frank Davies Cunningham. The young man, weighing 8 pounds and 13 ounces, was born Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Cunningham before her marriage was Miss Elinor Myers, Leesburg.

Dr. W. O. Bailey and Dr. G. H. Musgrave are in Richmond this week attending the State Medical Society convention. They were accompanied to Richmond by Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Musgrave.

Miss Mary Brooks Popkins arrived Saturday from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she is a senior this year, and will spend a 10-day vacation with her mother in Leesburg. As the university has been put on the trimester system, vacations are granted at the end of each four months period. This weekend marks the close of the summer session; winter term will start on November 6.

Fulvio Suvich to Be Punished For Nazi Crimes, Reports Say

Continued from Page 1

ache, etc.", she will be unable to keep her date. After this happens several times the poor American male finally catches on. Seems the Turkish girls just won't admit pappa will not allow them to be seen with men alone!

OF FEATHERS and red satin chokers: Never have such chi chi clothes been seen around this town. Victorian bellcs are the rage. Feather hats adorn every head after 5 o'clock. If you wear a simple black suit instead of gleaming satin and a choker you look distinctly out of place—as though you might be going to the races instead of a reception.

At a recent party the ladies did their best to outdo one another, and the result was terrific. One might have thought Mrs. Claude Leigh (a Follies girl who married a wealthy, titled Britisher) was done up in puffs of chinchilla, but upon closer inspection it proved to be a magnificent hat and round muff of gray feathers. Mrs. John Boland, the former Betty Lloyd Hutchinson, chatted with Larry Bungardeanu. Larry belongs to the group of Romanian diplomats who got out when the getting was good. Blonde Betty was delightfully swathed in purple satin, a street-length evening gown, matching hat and long purple gloves. To Mrs. Kenneth Watson goes the prize for the cutest hat, an ermine arrangement tilted over one eye, with a few tails fetchingly tucked under the brim. One Greek-American beauty wore tight-fitting black satin with a low-cut neck. An enormous jewel gleamed from the bright red satin choker at her throat.

STAR DUST: "But it isn't true," protested Giselle Girola, dark-eyed daughter of Mme. Chautemps, when someone congratulated her on the movie contract her 5-year-old sister, Antoinette, had reportedly landed. Seems Antoinette, a beautiful honey blonde, has been given a screen test—as reported here a month ago—but has not yet been given a contract. Giselle, who is as brilliant as she is good-looking, is now teaching first grade at the Maret School. "It is really internationalism at its best," she said, "for we have virtually all nationalities represented."

CHIT CHAT: It's a sub, sub deb for the Billy Russels. Captain Russell sent news of his daughter's arrival in a Wilmington hospital to his family here last week. The young lady is to be named Sidney . . . Here from the West Coast are Comdr. and Mrs. George Pierce and their young daughter, Judy. George, who has been in command of a submarine plying Pacific waters, is here on brief leave and they are stopping with his mother, Mrs. C. C. Pierce . . . Mrs. Edward Finkenstaedt has had as her guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kuehl of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mrs. Kuehl will be remembered as Simon Kearns and she is the god-daughter of Mrs. Finkenstaedt. The Kuehls left immediately after their marriage three years ago for Brazil, where they have been making their home ever since . . . Mrs. McCook has been joined by her daughter, "Brownie," and grandson. "Brownie's" author-husband, Richard Austin Smith, is now in the Army.

Reni Service.

TAKING TIME out between dances at the champagne and orchids opening of the Mayflower lounge, are Mr. and Mrs. Leon Henderson, who are among the town's foremost dance devotees.

Frank Henius Makes Appeal For Project

Solemnly dedicating next May 10, twelfth anniversary of the first burning of books in Germany, as the day of restoration of good books for Europe's children, the Book Committee of the Women's Council for Post-War Europe has initiated a Treasure Chest campaign to send books to children of liberated areas. Frank Henius, author of several children's books and of books on Latin-American affairs, will speak on behalf of the campaign in Washington during Children's Book Week, November 11-18.

Mr. Henius will make an appeal to schools, libraries and youth groups, asking their cooperation in collecting, buying and putting together as many books as possible to be included in the Treasure Chests, taking time out from the writing of his latest book, a tome on postwar foreign trade.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde are honorary presidents of the council. Ninon Tallon is chairman of the Book Committee.

Still others interested in the program are Mme. Sigrid Undset, Mme. Jan Papanek, Andre Michalopoulos and Anne O'Hare McCormick.

The group plans to begin a world exchange of books between children to unite them through shared reading and knowledge. Plan is to have the books collected or bought between November 11 and Christmas to make the project a Christmas gift from the children of this country to children of Nazi-occupied territory.

Bunn-Osborn Nuptials Read

In the First Baptist Church last night at 8:30, Miss Euna Mae Osborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Osborn, was married to L. Edward Bunn, USNR, son of Mrs. R. B. Bunn and the late Mr. Bunn, Wilson, N. C., and this city.

Performing the service was the Rev. M. P. Germa. The bride wore a turquoise blue velveteen frock with matching hat and navy accessories. Her corsage was of white orchids. Mrs. Edgar Peacock, sister of bridegroom, was matron of honor and wore a royal purple crepe and hat with black accessories and corsage of yellow tea roses. Lewis Curd served as best man.

A reception followed at the home of the bridegroom, where his mother received guests attired in navy blue crepe and corsage of American beauty roses.

After a wedding trip to Pennsylvania and Illinois, the couple will reside in Washington. The bride attended Southern Illinois University.

Dr. Alden Has Guests

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28—Vice Admiral and Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, who were en route from their summer home in Contoocook, N. H., to their winter home in Norfolk, Va., spent Wednesday and Thursday of the past week with their brother-in-law, Dr. Carroll Storrs Alden, Wardour.

Down Virginia Way

Garden Club Reveals Nominees; Parties Foretell Festive Season

By Nina Carter Tabb

Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club has sent out lists of the officers proposed by the nominating committee for 1944-45 as follows: Mrs. Reginald Vickers, president; Mrs. Thomas Fendall, first vice president; Miss Lilias Janney, second vice president; Mrs. Southgate Morison, third vice president; Mrs. Edwin G. Rust, treasurer; Mrs. Thomas U. Dudley, secretary; Mrs. Warner Snider, corresponding secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Schravesande entertained at a dinner party at the Warrenton House, Fauquier Springs, Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman and her house guests, Mrs. J. J. Tobin and Mr. George Thompson.

Lieut. Col. David M. McConnell, USA, and Mrs. McConnell, Chester, S. C., who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Pratt at North Wales, also took dinner at the Warrenton House a few evenings ago.

Will Go to Richmond

Mrs. Henry Fairfax will close her home, Oakham, near Middleburg, today and leave for her home in Richmond where she will spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Southgate Morison will close their Virginia home, Redgate, near Oatlands, today and will leave for their apartment in Baltimore for the winter. Mrs. Morison entertained a few friends at a farewell dinner party Monday evening.

Mrs. Douglas Prime entertained at a cocktail party last Sunday afternoon in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Esther Hauslacher, from the Northern Neck of Virginia, who is spending some time in Warrenton.

Mrs. C. F. Rinker will return to her home in Upperville this week from Philadelphia, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Rush Rowland, for two weeks.

Col. and Mrs. Raymond Ricien and Lieut. and Mrs. Morris Gydeson, Houston, Tex., who are now living in Washington where Colonel Ricien and Lieutenant Gydeson are stationed, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Spitler in Middleburg a few days ago.

Gives Cocktail Party

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd "Sandy" Harris entertained some of their friends at a cocktail party Saturday afternoon.

Miss Mary Lil Bailey, Leesburg, left the past week for Hunter College, New York, where she will have her boot training as a Wave. Misses Joanne and Betty Tiffany entertained at a small dinner party at the Leesburg Inn Monday evening in honor of Miss Bailey.

James McCormick, United States Merchant Marine, and Mrs. McCormick, are spending his leave with his mother, Mrs. Charles M. McCormick, at Dover House, near Middleburg. Mr. McCormick has been stationed near New York and Mrs. McCormick is staying in New York City to be near him.

The McCormicks went cubhunting with Middleburg Hunt Tuesday morning when hounds met at Mrs. Amory Perkins' place. There were about 30 riders out and all came in enthusiastic over the day.

IN FORT MYER Chapel yesterday Lieut. Vivian Elizabeth Schlemmer was married to Lieut. William Jeffries Chewning, jr. She is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claire DeWitt Schlemmer, Fredericksburg, Va. (Story on page 1.)

Sra. de Mora Avid Reader

Continued from Page 1

She even found time to learn code work.

Youngest Child Here

Vivacious, black-haired, black-eyed, Gabrilla, youngest of the three children and the only one now in Washington with the Ambassador and Senora de Mora, wants to be a nurse's aide. "Too young," she was told when she dashed down to the Red Cross here to sign up. Elena, the eldest daughter, remained in Chile to complete a Red Cross course. She wants to study under Sister Kenney. The son is studying law at the university in Chile. However, he and Elena plan to join their parents later in the winter.

You're so pretty

. . . when your skin looks clear and fresh and soft because you care for it as faithfully as you brush your teeth. Dorothy Gray has specialized preparations for every type skin. Choose the treatment that's right for your skin . . . then make skin care a good habit.

DRY SKIN. Cleanse with famous Dorothy Gray *Dry-Skin Cleanser* . . . softens as it cleanses. $1.* Follow with fragrant, non-drying *Orange Flower Skin Lotion*. $1.* Then use richly lubricating *Special Dry-Skin Mixture* as your night cream. $2.25.*

OILY SKIN. Cleanse your skin with quick-melting Dorothy Gray *Liquefying Cleansing Cream*. $1.* Then pat with *Texture Lotion*. $1.* Use *Suppling Cream* at night . . . it's light . . . yet guards against roughness and fine lines due to harsh weather. $1.*

NORMAL SKIN. For your cleanser, use Dorothy Gray *Salon Cold Cream* . . . a fluffy-light, cold-cream type cleanser. $1.* For rest of treatment, follow same procedure as for dry skin.

*Plus tax

Dorothy Gray
AMERICAN DESIGN OF BEAUTY

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THE ULTIMATE IN FINE CORSETRY

Mary Haworth's Mail

Wife Sharply Slaps Down Husband's Hesitant Suggestion of Divorce, Although She Admits Having Closed Her Mind to Him for 20 Years

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I have been married 20 years to a most attractive man. We have two lovely girls, 17 and 19. Our life together has had its ups and downs, —the main reason being our different temperaments. He is gay, witty, the life-of-the-party type. I don't drink and don't care for outdoor sports; am inclined to be quiet and rather bookish.

All my life, I wanted a home and children more than anything else, and after our two girls were born, my life seemed complete. I devoted myself to them, to the exclusion of all else, and I do not regret it, as they are charming, well mannered girls who more than repay the effort invested. However, in the years of their infancy, my husband and I drifted apart; and I realize now it may have been my fault, for shutting him out of my life while devoting myself so completely to the children.

She Gave Him Her Best Years

HE IS very kind to me, but between us there seems to be nothing left. He has found so many new interests, is popular with men, plays in a golf foursome and in the past three years has been away from home a great deal on a war assignment. About three months ago, he mentioned casually one evening that our life together seemed rather meaningless and wondered what I'd think of divorce. I told him pointblank that after giving him the best years of my life, I certainly wouldn't divorce him now, and, too, I had the children to think of, if he didn't. He said he loved the girls very much and would do nothing to hurt them, but wasn't happy living as we are now. I ended the argument by telling him the idea was too ridiculous to consider, and he said no more.

Should I ask him if there is another woman? If he says there is, should I give him a divorce? I think a good financial arrangement could be fixed. Would divorce affect the children so much? If so, I know I can always hold them over his head and keep him, as he would do nothing to hurt them. Or do you think they will realize, in a few years, thts we are not compatible and perhaps side with him? We live in a State where he cannot divorce me, so I am not worried about that. Should I try to win him back? Or is it too late for that, after all these years? J. F.

Wife at Fault For Empty Life

DEAR J. F.: The hoity-toity tone in which you dismissed your husband's divorce-feeler certainly shows why the marriage is devoid of mental companionship and who is primarily at fault. Knowing dismally that you had neglectfully let the spirit of intimacy starve to death, were you willing to look facts in the face, in a mood of truth? No. Were you willing, at long last, on his invitation, to examine his viewpoint contritely and carefully, with open mind? No.

Given a wonderful opportunity for redemptive stock-taking, what do you do? You play the hypocrite, pull the self righteous role, trot out that nauseous bromide about having given your husband "the best years of your life,"—when actually he made those years possible for you,— insult him, by implication, as a fool without conscience, well knowing the charge to be false, and huffily slam the door and turn the key against his diffident bid for air-clearing discussion. If he never cordially disliked you before, he has ample justification for detesting you now, —just on the basis of your horrid performance in that instance alone.

Can't Rekindle Fire From Ashes

IS IT too late to try to win him back? I feel you can no more hope to repossess his whole heart than you could rekindle yesterday's fire from the ashes on the hearth. He is by now almost wholly, and, I should guess, by positive preference committed to that repertory of outside interests he has been building alone for nearly 20 years, to compensate for your habitual high-walled indifference to the needs of his nature. Also, he has been growing steadily as a social being, his range of life-contacts expanding consistently, in these 20 years, whereas you've let your personality shrink to mummy proportions, so that you are hardly more than a walking ghost in his scheme of things,—having no coin of his realm with which to win him; and, beyond that, having no burning aspiration to hit his stride.

The moral health of both might be best served by magnanimously setting him free, as soon as the girls are on their own,—when you can afford to settle the matter between yourselves. And there is a chance that such an offer, made in good spirit, might endear you to him as nothing else could; and cause him to stay, voluntarily, from a compassionate sense of duty. M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Backrann

MRS. JOHN F. MONAHAN
. . . bride at nuptial mass

Harris & Ewing.

MRS. BRYAN M. BATTEY
. . . married in St. Alban's

Monahans Take Wedding Trip; Couple to Live in Colorado

Church of the Immaculate Conception was the scene of nuptial mass yesterday at 10 p. m. when the Rev. Dr. John K. Cartwright officiated at a wedding ceremony uniting Miss Helen Leslie Kissal, daughter of Victor K. Kissal, and Sergt. John F. Monahan, AUS, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Monahan.

Given in marriage by her brother, George, the bride was attired in ivory brocade with fitted bodice and bouffant skirt ending in a train. She wore a fingertip veil of illusion and carried a prayer book with a single white orchid.

Miss Vickie Kissal was maid of honor for her sister. Mrs. Audrey Vaughn and Mrs. Kathleen Mahoney, were bridesmaids. All wore gowns of ivory brocade and carried nosegays of red roses and bouvardia with matching headdresses.

Lieut. Paul L. Monahan, USMC, was best man for his brother. William R. McAndrew and Nicholas P. Callahan ushered. After the reception, the couple left for a New York honeymoon. The bride's going-away costume was a gray checked dressmaker suit with black accessories.

Bride attended Benjamin Franklin University, is a member of Tau Beta Phi sorority. Sergeant Monahan was graduated from Mount St. Mary's Preparatory School and Catholic University.

Battey—Anderson

Miss Jean Frances Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hilding Anderson, Washington and New Rochelle, N. Y., was married to Ensign Bryan Mann Battey, USNR, son of Mrs. Howard H. Frank and the late Bryan M. Battey, Friday at 4:30 p. m.

The Rev. Malcolm Marshall officiated in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, the bride's father giving her in marriage.

Her wedding gown was of moire taifeta, with a sweetheart neckline outlined with lace and seed pearls. A fingertip veil was attached to a cap of white orange blossoms; her bouquet was of white orchids and stephanotis.

Maid of honor, June Hawthorne, and bridesmaids, Miss Ann Curry, White Plains, N. Y., and Miss Patty McDonald, New Rochelle, wore bouffant green taffeta with matching caps and carried roses. Best man was John Harrison Copenhaver. Ushers were Dickson R. Loos, John Miles Carter and William Belknap, jr., all USNR.

Bride attended Sidwell Friends School and Middlebury College for Women in Vermont. Bridegroom also attended Friends School and Dartmouth College, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, and Midshipman's School at Columbia University. A reception at Friends School followed the ceremony.

After a short wedding trip, Ensign Battey and his bride will make their home at Boulder, Colo., where he has been ordered for further training at the Oriental Language School, University of Colorado.

Pen Women, Will Arrange Books, Art Fair

Members of the D. C. Branch, National League of American Pen Women, will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m., in the studio 1851 Columbia rd. nw., when plans for the annual Book and Art Fair will be revealed by Helene Potts, general chairman. Mrs. Potts has set the date for November 29. The public is invited.

Among those who will act on committees are: art, Laura McGee, Edna Webb Miles, Minnie Briggs Raul; war bonds and stamps, Rosamond Gaydash and Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin; luncheon, Helene Potts, Trudy Lyon, Claudia Scott, Peggy Lawshe, Louise Cameron, and Bertha Boyd; book stall, Ellamay Thomas, Winifred Willard, Mary Meek Atkeson, Alethea Alderson and Inez Sheldon Tyler; white elephant, Edith Edwards, Harriett Disney, Imogene Clarke and Annabelle Lawyer. Ann Singleton will be in charge of the fortune telling booth.

A program is planned for the afternoon, featuring several members, including Blanche Smith Ferguson, national president.

Californians To Entertain

California State Society plans a "night of all nights," a Halloween revel at the Hotel Statler, Congressional room, Tuesday, 9:30 p. m. to 12:30. There will be dancing and a floor show arranged for by Comdr. Herbert C. Parker. Californians are invited to meet their friends and get acquainted.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Carlson and other Californians have planned a gala affair. Guests of honor will be members of the Army Forces, convalescing at nearby hospitals. Mrs. Ed Shattuck, in charge of senior hostesses, and Ann Riley, junior hostesses, will be on hand with a committee to greet guests.

DAR Homemakers Arrange Meeting

Miss Margaret Bell Merrill of Barney Neighborhood House and the Rev. Harry V. Porter, pastor of Westminister Church sw., will speak at the State Committee meeting of the Girl Homemakers, DAR Thursday, 8 p. m. in Chapter House.

Mrs. George W. Muller, State chairman will preside. Pictures of children's camp life will be shown.

Chapter R Hostess For PEO Luncheon

P. E. O. reciprocity luncheon, with chapter R hostess, will be held Wednesday at 12:30 p. m. at the YWCA, 17th and K sts. nw.

Round table meeting begins at 11 a. m. For reservations call Mrs. L. A. Wilkinson, 4801 Connecticut ave., Emerson 2487 before noon tomorrow.

Two Are Attending Alumnae Conclave

Mrs. Russell Nies, Silver Spring, Md., and Mrs. Stanley Ferguson, Arlington, Va., are representing the District of Columbia Stephens College Alumnae Club at the sixth national conference this week at Columbia, Mo., on the Stephens College campus. Mrs. Nies is national vice president of the organization.

Purpose of the conference is to strengthen club organization and to acquaint representatives with the present Stephens College. Approximately 80 delegates from all sections of the country are attending the conference.

Church Council to Hear Experts On Economic, Peace Problems

Rehabilitation and relief, on the economic and home front as well as postwar peace problems will be threshed out by a group of experts at the Washington Council of Church women's "World Community Day" Friday, November 3, 10:30 a. m. at Calvary Methodist Church, 1463 Columbia rd. nw. World relations department of the Council, Mrs. Edward F. Rowse, chairman, is sponsoring the forum.

Mrs. Joy Elmer Morgan, president of the council, will open the program with devotional services followed by group meetings on "The Price of an Enduring Peace."

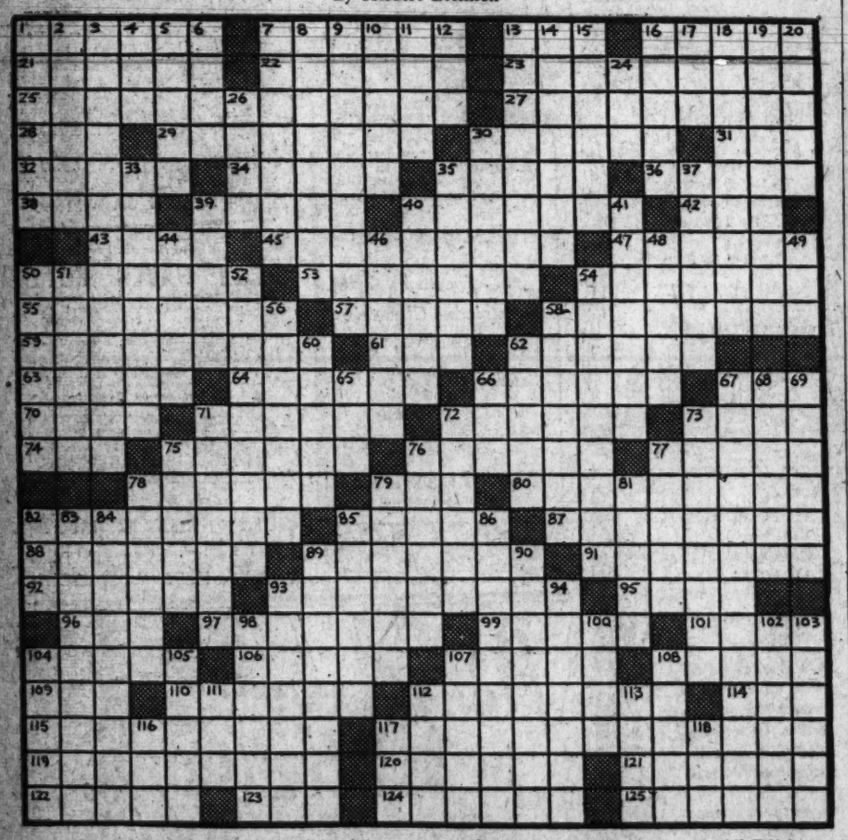
Rehabilitation and relief will be discussed by Mrs. Bertram Pickard, lecturer, American Friends Service Committee and Mrs. Morse Salisbury, director of public information, UNRRA, consultants with Mrs. Harold A. Stone, member of national board, National League of Women Voters, presiding as chairman. Mrs. Nelson Schlegel will introduce leaders of the group.

Dr. Maxine Sweezy national staff member, American Association of University Women, and Dr. Boris Shishkin, economist, American Federation of Labor, will serve as consultants on economic problems. Dr. Paul S. Schilling, chairman, Committee on a Just and Durable Peace, Washington Federation of Churches, will serve as panel chairman and Mrs. Thomas P. Boyd will introduce leaders.

Charles P. Taft, director, Office of Wartime Economic Affairs, U. S. Department of State, also will discuss, "The Price of an Enduring Peace" at the afternoon session following a boxed luncheon. Dr. Oscar Blackwelder, pastor, Lutheran Church of the Reformation, will serve as leader and Mrs. Gordon Bowles will introduce speakers.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE CORNER

By Herbert Ettenson



ACROSS.

1 Way of serving potatoes
7 Cavorts
13 Spicule
16 Clerical collar
21 Bow-shaped
23 Genus of the ginseng family
24 Uproot
25 Fish trader
27 Members of fetish-worshiping tribes
28 Fractional unit of conductivity
29 Opinion
30 Tile
31 Sesame
33 Fisherman
34 Mexican reed used for basket weaving
35 Journal
36 Wall in a Roman circus
38 One-sixteenth of an ounce
39 Lasso
40 Crown
43 Ship's diary
45 Strewn: her
46 Scoffing
47 Kite
50 Customers
53 Weather
54 Geological age
55 Leave a place of abode
57 Discharges
58 Flush-decked war vessel
59 Continuing for ten years
61 Mountain in Colorado
62 Wigwams
63 Marshal
64 Lead
66 Large Australian trees
67 Fastener
70 Tilt
71 Fire
72 Subdues
73 Path
74 Our uncle
75 Repeat
76 Treasurer of a college
77 Body
78 Rounded and indented, as a leaf
79 Inlet
80 Divided into thirds
82 Impudent
85 Frozen
87 Transparent magnesium fluoride
88 Wind flower
89 Jabberwocky word
91 Spiritual meetings
92 Month in the calendar of the First French Republic
93 Female animals
95 Combining form for foot
96 Male
97 Sloping steeply
99 Marshal under Napoleon
101 Monster with no hind limbs
104 Hindu princess
106 Terminated
107 Abounding in certain plants
108 A lake, source of the Blue Nile
109 Superlative suffix
110 Palm nuts
112 Marsupial of Australia
114 Small bird
115 Travel on a circuit
117 Grinding power
119 Franciscans, e. g.
120 Oust from office
121 Trip-hammer used in metal-working
122 Aroma
123 Worm
124 Afterparts
125 Ancient chariots

DOWN.

1 Crippled
2 Bowman
3 Close adherence to traditional teachings
4 Chapeau
5 Anesthetic
6 Algerian governors
7 Wealth available for production
8 Pungent
9 Tasty
10 The cream
11 Elevate
12 Rested
13 Kind of bryozoan
14 Process of mountain formation
15 Poisonous plants of the nightshade family
18 Philippine breadfruits
17 Seaport in Sicily
18 Small fortification
19 Touching
20 American physicist
24 Eastern state: abbr.
26 Siouan Indian
30 Ancient playing cards
33 Issuing forth
35 Tuber
37 Loci
39 French writer
40 Light, loose gown
41 Oglers
44 Head of a lance blunted for tilting
46 Chinky
48 Adores
49 Mound
50 Levers
51 Absence of limbs
52 Emu wren
54 Plantations of cacti for raising cochineal insects
56 Sincere
58 Basements
60 Scoop
62 Small anvil
65 Sick
66 Prickly seed vessel
67 Capable of sharing
68 Inedible banana
69 Stocks having cavities lined with crystals
71 Colorless gases
72 Cringes
73 Italian suns
75 Rent: Fr.
76 Having a beak
77 Membranes
78 Branching
79 Checked
81 Slumbered
82 Chess piece
83 Psychic
84 Oriental
85 Grasps blindly
86 Non-conformist
89 Without fowl
90 Colonial type of architecture
93 Philippine timber trees
94 Subdues: obs
98 Salt of cetic acid
100 Northern constellation
102 Welded
103 Woodland deities
104 French cathedral city
105 First president of the German Republic
107 Composer of Minerva
108 Works
111 Silkworm
113 Famous philosopher
113 Wind instrument
116 Not: prefix
117 Genus of rodents
118 Fleur-de-lis

LAST SUNDAY'S ANSWER.

New York Night Life Swinging to '41 Groove

Just what the pattern of urban life is going to be like when the Germans are finally shushed isn't immediately apparent, but that New York is taking up where it left off in 1941 in matters of dress, manners, formality, entertaining and public living is obvious.

Style and luxury are back in upper-case letters, although the precise source of the manifestation is debatable. One school of thought says that de luxe living is on the mend despite rationing and unavailability of quality merchandise; while another points out that wartime scarcities have left nothing but frivolous and costly pleasures available.

Certainly dressing for the evening was back with a bang at the openings of "I Remember Mama" and "Bloomer Girl," and at Morocco or Monte Carlo bars.

Gold Service at Premium

Although you could not buy a Chesterfield the length and breadth of Manhattan, Egyptian Dimitrinos were back in the tobacconists at $1.25 a package of 10. Two elderly matrons of impeccable appearance were reported to have come close to hair pulling in Cartier's over the right to purchase a $5000 solid-gold cocktail service and the reporter himself overheard a celebrated museum curator and Egyptologist in one of the town's most celebrated men's clubs remark: "It was at my doctor's suggestion and after my fifth stroke that I shifted from Armagnac to bourbon."

In a word, Manhattan life was getting back into the groove and New Yorkers were beginning again to act like Peter Arno colonels and Plaza back-room dowagers.

Takes Guarded Issue

This department seldom rises to contest the infallible wit, judgment, erudition, discernment, profundity or accuracy of its confreres. It only leads to instant contradiction and refutation on the basis, editorially damning, that (a) we wear loud shirts and (b) probably smoke opium at home.

It is, therefore, in the assurance of instant disembowelment on the above grounds that we take guarded issue with Leonard Lyons, proprietor of a rival word bazaar, who recently printed an anecdote concerning an elderly employe of "the Count Polignac," who, for untold years and while guarding the family's champagne cellars in Rheims, never swallowed a drop of water and guarded against any such unfortunate contingency by brushing his teeth with a "1931 vintage sauterne."

The story, we beg to submit, was originally told about the late great Evander Berry Wall, who, along 1905, remarked that he never drank water and brushed his teeth regularly in a light Moselle.

Acme of Sophistication

It was widely chronicled as an example of almost stupefying sophistication. The "Count Polignac" to whom Mr. Lyons alludes is doubtless the Marquis Melchior de Polignac, proprietor of Pommery and Greno champagne, whose 11 miles of cellars have a capacity of 20 million bottles. So far as reasonable research can discover, there was no widely circulated bottling of any "vintage" sauterne in 1931.

And, finally, why should the gaffer, who presumably had at his disposal several million bottles of champagne in all years from 1900 and 1904 down to the modern '33s and '41s, brush his teeth in a sweet dessert wine, which, to the ordinary palate, let alone one schooled and tutored, could be nothing but an emetic at breakfast time?

Aside from that, Mr. Lyon's anecdote would seem reasonably credible. We expect at any moment to hear again about the loud shirts and smoking opium at home.

Around the Town

Peter Arno's latest book of screaming sketches, "Man in the Shower" (Simon & Schuster, $2.50), only goes to show once more that the editors of "The Yale Record" who discovered Peter way back in the early '20s when his name was Curtis Arnoux Peters and he was rooming in Berkeley Oval with Ross Taylor (remember?), were guys of insight. From that day to this his only rival in the field of urbane and sophisticated satire has been Jim Thurber . . . Revisiting the cellars of the St. Regis, which he laid down before the war when he was managing director of the hotel, Gaston Laurvssen sadly announced that the greatest champagne of the generation, Moet and Chandon's Dom Perignon bottling '21, had reached the end of its life span. "It will be flat in three or four months," he said as he and the reporter conducted an investigation. The few remaining possessors of odd bottles of the vintage, Ernest Byfield, Gene Cavallero at the Colony and the management of the Pavillon in Fifty-fifth Street, are warned accordingly.

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"holding her White Hand* toward the dazzling sunrise"
"Sleep and Poetry"—John Keats
* White hands are easy—if you don't have to clean a Grimy Stove before sunset!

Housework and young-looking hands can go together!

NOW LOOK, Mr. Keats, maybe the gals sat on satin cushions back in your time. Anyone can keep hands white that way! But nowadays, gals are cookin' with gas, doing their own work and loving it! (Even if it does make hands dingy, dry, old-looking.)

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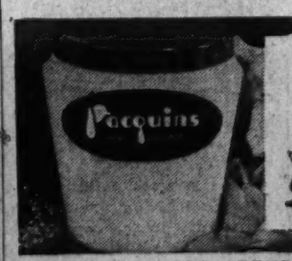
Snowy-white, fragrant Pacquins Hand Cream helps keep your hands smooth, white . . . looking as young as *you* are. Another plus —it's not greasy! It's so pleasant to use . . . from the moment you try it, you'll be partial to Pacquins!



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AT ANY DRUG, DEPARTMENT, OR TEN-CENT STORE

Washington DEEPFREEZE Distributor

Announces

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FORMAL OPENING
Wednesday, November 1

On Wednesday, Nov. 1, Washington housewives will be introduced to a new and definitely superior kind of food service—in the new Frozen Food Mart at 7117 Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Maryland.

THE FOOD STORE OF TOMORROW

Here you will find the Food Store of Tomorrow, bringing you all the benefits of fresh-frozen foods, with the utmost in efficiency and economy. Here you will find an amazingly complete variety of the finest in fresh-frozen foods—top quality meats, select sea foods, fruits, vegetables. Even *pre-cooked* foods that merely require heating before serving!

A NEW AND BETTER WAY OF LIVING

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Meals are prepared in double-quick time even with the uncooked types of fresh-frozen foods you'll find here. There's no peeling, paring or preliminary preparation to bother with. And time savings with the pre-cooked foods are almost too good to be true!

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VISIT US SOON!

But seeing is believing. For this reason, we cordially invite you to visit the new Frozen Food Mart at your first opportunity. See for yourself how the Food Store of Tomorrow will mean better living for you and your family—today!

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THIS NEW FROZEN FOOD SERVICE

- Only the highest quality fresh-frozen meats, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables.
- A complete frozen food service —including *pre-cooked* foods.
- Service available to both owners and non-owners of Deepfreeze home freezing units.

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Men, Weather Are Depicted By Jamieson

By Jane Watson

One of the outstanding records of this war is being made by a Washington artist. Mitchell Jamieson, a Navy lieutenantt j. g., first made sketches and paintings of the amphibious training program in this country. Later as an active participant, he saw this training put into practice during the landings in North Africa and Sicily and at Salerno. He was then assigned to duty on an escort aircraft carrier. He recorded in water color all the varied activities of life aboard this ship on antisubmarine patrol in the Atlantic. Now he has returned to the Capital from France, with a series of new sketches depicting the tense hours of D-Day, the bloody, bitter struggles for the beachheads and the ports, and the terrible aftermath of the invasion.

We have all seen quantities of published photographs of the operations which established the Allies in France. We have read firsthand reports, some of them so vivid that we have been able to form pictures of our own. Viewing Mitchell Jamieson's sketches we felt, aside from other aspects of his achievement, that he had translated two things in particular more effectively than either the camera or the pen.

Gives Vivid Idea

The first of these has to do with atmosphere. In his sketches he gives us a vivid idea of the weather conditions the men had to face. He conveys the penetrating dampness, the oppression of leaden skies, the motion of the heaving seas.

The second is his character defineation, reflected in the sketches of the men. Here the power of suggestion is strong, for he has never gone in for the more obvious phases of portraiture. Sometimes, as in his exhibited work following the Sicilian and Salerno operations, he achieves this merely by depicting attitudes—men crossing the channel on the deck of a ship, talking to each other, playhad no expressions whatsoever.")

Jamieson's latest record points up the heroic work done by the Navy's demolition units, whose job it was to clear channels through the obstacles and make unloading possible. He shows these men carrying explosives in packs fitting over their backs and chests, or guiding rubber boats filled with equipment through the shallow waters close to shore. He gives us an idea of the type of obstacles they had to dispose of, before the invasion could go forward.

Battles' Grim Aftermath

In another series he shows the aftermath of combat—the wounded being transferred to ships and the burial of the dead. He depicts the gutted wrecks of battered ships and tanks along the shore. There is, in fact, extraordinary variety in these sketches, which taken together give so well-rounded a picture.

As an official recorder for the Navy, Jamieson's major achievement has been in depicting all phases in the development of landing craft operations. As an artist, he has proved it possible to make this kind of record without sacrifice of individuality or quality. Much of his work has already been exhibited and published, and the public will have a chance to see this new phase of it during the next few months. His earlier work is included, with that of Lieuts. Dwight Shepler, William F. Draper and Albert Murray, in an exhibition of paintings by the Navy's official combat artists opening this afternoon at the Arts Club.

looked at one with cold, beady eyes ing cards, gazing out to sea, or packed closely together in a landing craft.

Caught Varied Personalities

In other sketches he shows a small group of men concentrated over maps, seated around a table in the hold of a ship, or huddled around a fire on the beach. He has also done sketches of the wounded, of prisoners with their arms upraised, of snipers and quislings rounded up. (A strange assortment of individuals," he notes in one of his captions. "One was a Mongolian, with his arm in a sling, a sniper caught red-handed who

BEACH IN NORMANDY DURING STORM by Lieut (j. g.) Mitchell Jamieson, USNR, official United States Navy combat artist. A heavy storm at the beaches did considerable damage several days after D-Day. This scene is looking east during the worst period when all types of small craft were blown ashore.

OLD CAMPAIGNERS, left, by Mitchell Jamieson, who painted these men of a Beach Battalion at the American sector. The terrible confused experience of the landing and first two days have now turned into a routine pattern of hard work and sleeplessness. They are already "old campaigners."

Art Calendar

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART. Constitution ave. and 6th st. Paintings and sculpture of the Mellon, Kress and Widener collections. Chester Dale collection of nineteenth century French paintings. Collection of nineteenth century French paintings on loan from French museums. Flemish paintings on loan from Belgian museums. Etchings by Legros. Paintings of Army Air Forces, to November 12. Open daily, 10 to 5; Sunday, 3 to 10 p. m.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Constitution ave. at 10th st. Collections of Fine Arts; The American Century. Portraits by Emit Kaufman, to October 29. Division on Graphic Arts: Block prints by William S. Rice, to November 19.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1st st. between Capitol and B se. American Battle Art, to November 1. Presidential campaign prints, from 1844. Acquisitions in the Graphic Arts.

FREER GALLERY OF ART. 12th st. and Independence ave.. Chinese and Far Eastern works of art. American prints. Whistler Room. Open daily 9 to 4:30. Closed all day Monday; Sunday, 10 to 4:30.

CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART. 17th st. at New York ave. Open daily, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 2 to 5; Mondays, 12 to 4:30. Art School alumni and students' sales exhibitions, November 4 to 19.

PHILLIPS MEMORIAL GALLERY. 1600 21st st. nw. Open daily, 11 to 6; Mondays, 11 to 6, and in evenings, 7 to 10; Sundays, 3 to 7. Closed for rehanging.

ARTS CLUB. 2017 I st. nw. Exhibit by American Water Color Society, to October 28.

D. A. R. MUSEUM. old glass.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. 8th and K sts. nw. Paintings by Nan Watson. Pen drawings of Portugal by Frances Ferry, to November 5.

CHILDREN'S ART CENTER. 1744 K st. nw. Students' exhibition.

UNITED NATIONS WAR RELIEF CENTER. 1720 I st. nw. Photos by Theriss Benney,—"They the Children," daily 2-6.

WHYTE GALLERY. 1520 Conn. ave. nw. Paintings by Prof. Wang Chi-Yuan.

DAVID PORTER GALLERY. 916 G st. nw. Group show, October 29 to November 19.

BARNETT-ADEN GALLERY. 127 Randolph pl. nw. Paintings by Candide Portinari.

MAYFLOWER HOTEL. Pastel portraits of children by Zoe Klippen, November 1-3.

Annual Class Tournaments Enter 3d Round

By Willard Mutchler

The annual club class tournaments entered their third round at the Washington Chess Divan with Oscar Shapiro leading the championship group with two consecutive wins. M. C. Stark, District champion, trailed by half a game but gained victories over Sergt. R. B. Johnson, the present club champion, and R. S. Cantwell. R. E. Cheney dropped decisions to Johnson and A. G. Carlton, while Leroy Thompson beat M. E. Kurtz.

C. A. Holden held the lead in Class B-1, his last victim being Fred L. Faber. J. V. Reinhart beat Corpl. P. R. Ewing and drew with Lieut. E. N. Asmann, while H. Leithiser defeated E. S. Dillon. I. D. Soelberg and H. Laue were in the van in Class B-2. Soelberg won from Maj. A. B. C. Graves, while H. Laue drew with Lieut. G. Frank-Jones, who conquered Lieut. William S. Foster. Maj. Frank A. Bolton and H. B. Wobus, with two victories each, were in first place in Class B-3. Wobus last won from A. C. S. Pindar as Bolton beat R. W. Hurd. In other games M. Gilbert, H. B. Howard and W. B. Groves were victors, respectively, over A. A. Loeb, Sergt. G. Venetsanos and Lieut. V. F. Kelly.

J. S. Carpenter defeated L. B. Thomas in Class C, to gain three straight wins, while M. O. Sowers trounced G. T. Henderson and Lieut. W. H. MacWilliams scored over Miss M. G. Sewall.

The midmonthly rapid tourneys at the divan resulted thus:

Class A	W.	Class B	W.
D. S. Burridge	6	O. A. Carlson	8
C. E. Alexander	5	P. L. Dean	7
S. Adler	4	H. Laue	7
L. Gladstone	4	H. Leithiser	6½
Dr. H. V. Klein	4	W. B. Groves	5
C. W. Menard	3½	A. C. S. Pindar	4½
S. Korda	1	J. S. Carpenter	4
F. R. Ewing	½	J. Fairley	4
		M. Berglass	3
		F. W. F. Gleason	3
		Miss M. Sewall	3

The leaders in Class A engaged in a second-round robin, which resulted thus:

Class A	W.	Class A	W.
Murridge	4	Alexander	1½
Klein	2½	Gladstone	½
Adler	1½		

Quartet to Play Two Evenings

Two concerts by the Budapest Quartet (Josef Roismann, Edgar Ortenberg, Boris Kroyt and Misha Schneider) will be presented by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation in the Library of Congress on Thursday and Friday nights. The program, which is the same on both occasions, consists of Haydn's Quartet in G minor, Op. 74, No. 3; Mozart's Divertimento in E flat major for violin, viola and violoncello; and Borodin's Quartet in D major. Tickets will be available on and after tomorrow morning at C. C. Cappel's box-office in Ballard's music shop, 1300 G st. with the usual service charge of 25 cents each. No more than two tickets can be distributed to one person.

Hazel Ione Moses, harpist, will play for members and guests of the Washington Music Teachers' Association at the monthly program meeting tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. in the Arts Club auditorium. A native of South Carolina, Miss Moses has studied abroad and in this country. Her program includes compositions by Rubinstein, Brahms, Renie, Chopin, Verdalle and others.

Helen Thigpen, soprano, a native Washingtonian and graduate of Howard University, will give a recital in Armstrong High School on Wednesday night, November 8, with Hellmuth Baerwald as accompanist.

Ballet Theater Will Present Ten Numbers

After spending two and a half years in Hollywood, where she appeared in one moving picture, "Days of Glory," and married Casey Robinson, writer-producer, Tamara Tumanova has returned to the stage with the Ballet Theater and will be seen here during the three performances to be given with the National Symphony Orchestra on November 12 and 13. When she first came to the United States in 1933, she was 14 and known as the "baby ballerina."

TUMANOVA

During the local engagement Tumanova will share classic roles with Nana Gollner, a native of Texas, who was last seen here in 1941 with Col. de Vasil's Ballet Russe. Since then she has been in South America with that organization, until a year ago, when she joined the Ballet Theater with her husband, Pavel Petrov.

Other leading dancers with the Ballet Theater are Nora Kaye, Lucia Chase, Rosella Hightower, Maria Karnilova, Alicia Alonso, Hugh Laing, Antony Tudor, Dmitri Romanov, Janet Reed, John Kriza, Nikolai Orlov, Harold Lang, Richard Reed and Ben Cooper. The programs for the three performances are as follows:

Sunday, November 12, 3 p. m.—Princess Aurora (Chaikovski), Peter and the Wolf (Prokofiev), Fancy Free (Bernstein). Sunday, November 12, 8:30 p. m.—Swan Lake (Chaikovski), Tally Ho (Ghost), Graduation Ball (Johann Strauss). Monday, November 13, 8:30 p. m.—Waltz Academy (Ripfl), Fancy Free (Bernstein), Pas de Deux from The Nutcracker (Chaikovski), Bluebeard (Offenbach).

The String Ensemble of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church will make its first appearance this fall next Sunday evening. The group consists of six violins, two violas and three violoncelli. The same evening, the 90-voice chorus will sing "O Come Let Us Praise Him" from Maunder's "Song of Thanksgiving."

Survey Shows Good Increase In Enrollment

Cincinnati (AP).—Civilian enrollment in American colleges again is on the upgrade with coeds and boys under the draft age dominating most campuses, Dr. Raymond Walters, University of Cincinnati president and nationally known academic statistician, reported today in a survey of 454 approved schools.

"Gains are explained by larger freshmen classes which include youths below the Selective Service age and more young women than usual," said Dr. Walters' report, made for the Associated Press.

Despite this increase in civilians, many schools face tough financial sledding because of the disappearance of the G. I. Joes from halls of higher learning.

Reserve Units Reduced

Last year 200,000 enlisted trainees jammed colleges and universities under the Army specialized training program. Today there are only a few reserve units and Army medical trainees.

"These institutions report that with the departure of last year's soldier-students and the consequent loss in instructional payment from the Government, many of them face a year of financial pressure," Dr. Walters asserted.

Makes Annual Survey

Dr. Walters for many years has contributed an annual survey of college enrollment to the educational journal "School and Society."

Women's colleges in the East and South are the only ones not expecting deficits, the current survey indicated, adding that Eastern colleges for men and coeducational schools "everywhere" are tightening belts.

"Compared with the fall of 1939," Dr. Walters said, "this year shows decreases from 50 to 94 per cent of men students."

Society Forms To End Cruelty To All 'You Alls'

Gadsden, Ala., (AP).—Wailing Keith, editor of the Gadsden Times, who says his society for the prevention of cruelty to Southern accents has assumed the proportions of a crusade, has reported he might be forced to flee into the "Coosa River Swamps to escape irate West Virginians."

In a lead editorial Keith declared applications for a West Virginia chapter of the society were being rejected on grounds that West Virginia and "Real Southern" accents are as different as poison ivy and Virginia creeper.

Has Been Encouraged

Keith said press stories about the creation of the society had prompted a flood of mail to his desk, much of it containing "mighty happy encouragements." The correspondence, he added, will be presented to Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America, to show how Southerners feel about "the mutilation of their accent."

"The chief feather in the average Southerner's adam's apple is the inexcusable use of 'you all' in the singular which Hollywood, the radio and Broadway have never learned is meant in the plural," **And Richmond Agrees**

He promised to keep his society "non-partisan but not non-sectional, and said a committee consisting of Senators Harry Byrd of Virginia, John Bankhead of Alabama and Carl Hatch of New Mexico would be appointed to decide whether Knoxville, Tenn., qualifies as a Southern accent center.

Keith displayed an editorial indorsement of the society from Virginius Dabney of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"There is no such thing as a single Southern accent, the Gadsden editor is on top of the ball when he seeks to preserve these various accents," Dabney wrote.

Six Americans To Be Soloists With Orchestra

Six of the 15 artists who will be heard as soloists this season with the National Symphony Orchestra are Americans. At the opening concert on Wednesday night, November 8, Richard Crooks, a native of Trenton, N. J., who has been with the Metropolitan Opera for 11 seasons, will head the list. Helen Traubel of St. Louis will be the soloist at the first Sunday afternoon concert on November 26. Others to be heard are Helen Jepson (January 10), Frances Nash (February 4), Grace Moore (March 4) and William Kapell (April 1).

For his appearance with the orchestra, Crooks has chosen three Handelian arias ("Total Eclipse" from "Samson," "Silent Worship" and "Love Sounds the Alarm" from "Acis and Galatea") and three lieder by Richard Strauss (Die Nacht," "Morgen" and "Heimliche Aufforderung"). Helen Traubel will sing "Die Trommel Geruehret" and "Freudvoll und Leidvoll" from Beethoven's incidental music to Goethe's Egmont," and Bruennhilde's pleading "War es so schmaelich" from Wagner's "Die Walkuere."

J. Horace Smithey will direct the Chevy Chase Chanters in a free public concert of religious and secular music on Thursday at 8:15 p. m. in Sixth Presbyterian Church.

Three members of the Army Air Forces Band will be presented by the Friday Morning Music Club at the opening concert of the season on November 3 at 11:30 a. m. in Barker Hall, Y. W. C. A. Pfc. Victor Babin, pianist, will play Liszt's "Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke," commonly called "Mephisto Waltz." With Corpl. James Wilbur he will play Brahms' F minor sonata for clarinet and piano and Weber's Grand Duo Concertante, Op. 48, and with WO John R. Burrows Beethoven's sonata for horn and piano, Op. 17. All members of the armed forces are invited.

Minna Niemann, resident pianist, will give her annual recital in the Sulgrave Club on Friday at 4:45 p. m. Her program is as follows:

Chorale, "Sanctify Us by Thy Goodness" (Bach-Cohn), Adagio from C major Toccata (Bach-Busoni), Three Sonatas (Scarlatti), Romance (Brahms), Two Caprices from Op. 76 (Brahms), Etude in F major, Waltz in A flat major, Ballade in F minor (Chopin), Rhapsody No. 2 (Dohnanyi), Lilacs (Rakhmaninov), Indian Nocturne (Morton Gould), Etude in D sharp minor (Skryabin).

Lieut. Charles Brendler will conduct the Navy Band Orchestra in the opening concert of the season on Friday at 8:30 p. m. in Departmental Hall. Oscar Shumski will be soloist in Vieuxtemps' Concerto No. 4 in D minor. The program begins with Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and closes with the Symphony No. 1 in E minor by Sibelius.

Next Sunday at 4:30 p. m., the YWCA will start a series of free matinee music hours in Barker Hall. The opening program will be given by Staff Sergt. Harold Thorp, tenor, and a woodwind quintet directed by WO John R. Barrows, all members of the Army Air Forces Band. The Choral Club (formerly the Elizabeth Somers Glee Club) is resuming rehearsals on Mondays from 7:30 to 9 p. m. Music courses offered include Concert Chats on the Sunday programs of the National Symphony Orchestra.

Howard University School of Music announces its concert series for the 1944-45 season. Recitals will be given by Tossi Spivakovski, violinist (November 23); Viktor Labunski, pianist (December 12); Gunnar Johansen, pianist (January 29); Boland Hayes, tenor (February 13); Carol Brice, contralto (March 8); and Carol Blanton, pianist (April 3).

Tibbett to Open Afternoon Series; Mozart Program Will Be Heard Tonight

Lawrence Tibbett, Metropolitan baritone, will give a song recital at 4 p. m. today in Constitution Hall, under the management of Mrs. Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey, who is opening her twelfth season. Edward Harris will be the accompanist in the following program:

The Land of Dreams (Handel), Tchaung (Hume), I Am a Rover Bold (Mendelssohn), Four Serious Songs (Brahms), Gerard's Miserere from "Andrea Chenier" (Giordano), O Thou Billowy Rye-ed Field (Rakhmaninov), Le Pervenche (Bridier), Excerpt from "The Emperor Jones" (Grumberg), Every Day Mail (Work), Agatha Murray (Harris), Don Juan Comes (Chapman).

Richard Bales, conductor of the National Gallery Sinfonietta, will present a concert devoted to compositions by Mozart at 8 p. m. today in the east garden court. Dorothy Averell, American violinist, will be heard as soloist. The program is as follows: Serenade in G major ("Eine kleine Nachtmusik"), Violin Concerto in D major, "Linz" Symphony in C major.

Irving Owen, formerly a faculty member of Juilliard Graduate School, will be presented by Phillips Memorial Gallery in a piano recital at 5 p. m. today. His program includes;

Sonata in F minor (Brahms), French Suite in G major (Bach), Scherzo in E major (Chopin), Chorus No. 5 (Villa-Lobos), Laghimba (Lysenmer).

Vivian Rivkin, piano, and Carl Stern, violoncello, will be presented by the Federal Workers Recreagan recital in Mt. Rainier Christian

ARTUR RUBINSTEIN, noted Polish pianist, who will play a recital next Sunday afternoon in Constitution Hall under management of Dorothy Hodgkin Dorsey

WILLA SEMPLE, resident pianist and graduate of New England Conservatory, will give a program of contemporary music Thursday at he Arts Club

Music Calendar

TODAY

Coolidge Chamber Music Festival, Stradivarius Quartet and assisting artists. Library of Congress, 3:15 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett, song recital. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.

Recital concert, Petworth Branch Public Library, 4 p. m.

Irving Owen, piano recital. Phillips Memorial Gallery, 5 p. m.

Recital concert, Mount Pleasant Branch Public Library, 8 p. m.

National Gallery Sinfonietta, Dorothy Averell, soloist. National Gallery of Art, 8 p. m.

Katherine Fowler, Organ recital. Mount Rainier Christian Church, 8 p. m.

Coolidge Chamber Music Festival. Stradivarius Quartet and assisting artists. Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.

Vivian Rivkin, piano; Carl Stern, violoncello. Pierce Hall, 8:30 p. m.

TOMORROW

Winifred Chamberlain, organ; Jane Malone, piano. Calvary Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m.

Coolidge Chamber Music Festival. Martha Graham Dancers. Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.

Washington Music Teachers Association, Hazel Ione Moses, harp. Arts Club, 8:30 p. m.

Chauncey Brown, song recital. John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 8:30 p. m.

TUESDAY

Martha Graham Dancers. Coolidge Auditorium, Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.

United Nations Club. Victor Babin and Vaiya Vronski, duo-piano. Archbold Estate, 8:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY

American Society of Music and Fine Arts. 5610 Connecticut ave., 8:30 p. m.

THURSDAY

Navy School of Music Band and Chorus, Richard Eugene Larson, soloist. Constitution Hall, 8:15 p. m.

Chevy Chase Chanters. Sixth Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m.

Budapest String Quartet. Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.

Willia Semple. Piano recital. Arts Club, 8:30 p. m.

FRIDAY

Friday Morning Music Club. Victor Gabin, piano; James Wilbur, clarinet; John R. Burrows, horn. Barker Hall, 11:30 a. m.

Milton Hamon. Piano recital. Sulgrave Club, 4:45 p. m.

Navy Band Orchestra. Oscar Shumski, soloist. Departmental Hall, 8:30 p. m.

Budapest String Quartet. Library of Congress, 8:30 p. m.

SUNDAY

Artur Rubinstein. Piano recital. Constitution Hall, 4 p. m.

String Ensemble, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.

tion Group in a recital at 8:30 p. m. today in Pierce Hall. Their program includes:

The Shostakovich violoncello-piano sonata Beethoven's C minor ("Pathetique") piano sonata, and compositions by Mozart, Chopin, Borel, Cyril Scott and David Guion.

Katharine Fowler, organist and choir director of Columbia Heights Christian Church, will give an organ recital at 8 p. m. today. Her program is as follows:

Prelude, Fugue and Chaconne Buxtehude), My Heart is Filled With Longing (Bach), Ombra Mai Fu (Handel), The Primitive Organ (Yon), Adagio from Sonata No. 5 (Guilmant), Dreams (McAmis), Toccata (Farnam).

Joan Feole will make her local debut with the Columbia Light Opera Company as Irma in Victor Herbert's "The Fortune Teller" on November 8 in Roosevelt High School auditorium. Besides being a soprano and a pianist, Miss Feole is an accomplished dancer, as she should be in the assigned role. Under the direction of Ethyl Manning, the operetta will have four performances on November 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Wilson Ewart, barytone, will take the place of Marina Karklina, whose illness will prevent her participance in the concert to be presented by the American Society of Music and Fine Arts on Wednesday night in the Dmitriev Studio, 5612 Connecticut ave. He will sing an aria from Peri's "Euridice," Ciampi's "Nina," an aria from Handel's "Samson," Clarke's "The Mother's Heart," Korbay's version of "Long Ago" and a New Zealand song, "Waiata Poi Maori." Other artists on the program are Betty Jane Atkinson, a member of the first violin section in the National Symphony Orchestra, and Frederick H. Bloch, pianist. Tickets may be purchased at the door. Proceeds will be donated to the fund for recreation of wounded service men.

Winifred Chamberlain, organist, and Jane Malone, pianist, will give a joint recital in Calvary Methodist Church at 8:15 p. m. These two pupils of Louis A. Potter are being presented in the first of a series of musicales sponsored by the choir. The program includes:

Pietro Yon's Concerto in Gregorian Modes for organ and piano, organ pieces by Bach, Campra, Delamarter, Shelley and Franck; piano pieces by Galuppi, Brahms, Schumann and Mendelssohn.

Washington Alumnae of Sigma Alpha Iota will meet for the October program and business session at 8 p. m. tomorrow in the home of Mrs. N. F. Hampton, 1523 East Falkland Lane, Silver Spring. Those appearing on the program are Charlotte K. Spear, pianist; Margaret Garthoff, soprano; and Miss La Francis, violoncellist. The chairman of the evening is Cecilia Fine.

Victor Rabin and Vatya Vronski, duo-pianists, will be presented by the United Nations Club in a recital on Tuesday at 8:30 p. m. in the home of Mrs. Anne Archbold, 3905 Reservoir rd. Their program is as follows:

Sonata in C minor (Bach), Variations on a Theme by Haydn (Brahms), Fantasia Suite, Op. 5 (Rakhmaninov), Military March, Rhythm (Babin), Waltz from Suite No. 1 (Arensky), Scaramouche Suite (Milhaud). Tickets are available at Quick's, 1213 F.

Lieut. James M. Thurmond will conduct the Navy School of Music band and chorus in the third annual fall concert on Thursday at 8:15 p. m. in Constitution Hall. Richard Eugene Larson will be soloist in the Grieg piano concerto. Band numbers include:

George Chadwick's "Jubilee," Paul Creston's "Legend" and two Sousa marches; "The Diplomat" and "Hands Across the Sea." Band and chorus will join in Randall Thompson "Testament of Freedom" and four sea chanties: "Lowlands Away," "Fire Down Below," "Tom's Gone to Hilo" and "Billy Boy."

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VICTORY BABY OF THE WEEK is Patricia Lee, who is five months old and has never seen her father, Electrician's Mate James R. Osterman. He sailed from the Pacific Coast eight months ago. Her mother and she live at 730 12th st. se.

The Post's Books of the Week

'Nods and Becks' by FPA, Jalna Saga by de la Roche, Bring Back Old Favorites

By Sterling North

Nods and Becks. By Franklin P. Adams. Whittlesey House. $2

(Being a review in the odd and offhand manner of the author himself.)

QUERULOUS QUATRAIN

(Here is a book called "Nods and Becks"
Mostly a plug for Info Please;
I thank whatever Becks and Nods
For each incomparable wheeze.)

BALLADE FOR THREE BRIGHT LADS

Up from the meadows rich with corn
Fadiman, Kieran and F. P. A.
Delphian Sibyls with Plenty's Horn,
Diderot's darlings brought to bay;
(Lord, with what envy I am torn)—
Quiz kids turning a trifle gray
Ripe with the research reaped this morn.
(Where are the facts of yesterday?)
Sun at the solstices? F. P. A.?
Answer: Cancer and Capricorn!
Beggar's Opera? By John Gay!
Samson's locks by Delilah shorn.
(Vital statistics a trifle worn.)
What was the age of the One-Horse Shay?
Peter to Fadiman, Judgment Morn:
Quote me the facts of yesterday.

ENVOY

Cynic and Satirist, save your scorn;
What does the Crossley Index say?
Minds for Heinz, like larks at morn,
Rise on the facts of yesterday.

DOROTHY PARKER ENDING

Sometimes at night (a trifle tight)
I wish to hell I was as bright!

The American Character. By D. W. Brogan. Knopf. $2.50

This mirror of the American character is in the Crevecoeur, de Tocqueville, Bryce tradition. It has none of the distortion which marred the Dickens diatribe. And it goes deeper than the amusing reflections of Mrs. Trollope and Harriet Martineau.

D. W. BROGAN

Nor is this the sort of quickie turned out by ungrateful visiting lecturers whose superficial knowledge of the country comes from meeting our club women (Hokinson variety).

This canny Scot has spent more than a decade in acute observation of our virtues, vices and idiosyncrasies.

He understands the historic roots of isolationism, is intimate with the culture of the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern seaboard, approves the melting pot function of our scholastically lenient educational system and even admires our spectator sports which bind us in regional competition as the Olympic games once bound all Hellas.

He is, perhaps, too generous in viewing our faults—our tendency to prolong adolescence, our ignorance of world affairs, our tolerance of political inefficiency, our passion for gadgets and our restless and often brutal competitive spirit. He is, of course, less optimistic when he views racial and religious bigotry.

His most astute observation concerns the internal reorganization which is fermenting in our two great political parties. He feels that until we have formed an outright liberal party opposed to an outright conservative party world peace is at stake. And peace, alas, cannot await the pleasure of our perturbed politicians.

May we live to deserve Brogan's bright picture of American democracy.

Your Kids and Mine. By Joe E. Brown. $2

Joe E. Brown is more Punchinello than Rigoletto. In his present role as the father of a son killed in the service, he is one of the oldest and most heart-warming figures known to the theater—the buffoon with a broken heart. Certainly this book is sentimental. But the reader who can turn the last page dry-eyed is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils.

JOE E. BROWN

This odyssey is the best possible answer to the charge that the troupers pick their spots. No camp was too remote, no front too dangerous for the little comic with the big mouth and big heart.

Often so ill that he had to be transported by ambulance, Joe would go into a dance routine that would flatten a youthful hoofer if that was what the boys wanted. His 150,000 miles of one-night stands in the Aleutians, New Guinea, China, Burma, North Africa and Italy is a little classic of World War II.

Incidentally, Joe paid all his own expenses. And the boys loved him for being humble and self-deprecating, human and funny—a crusader in the tradition of Ernie Pyle. Treat yourself to a copy of "Your Kids and Mine" and rush one to every GI on your list.

The Building of Jalna. By Mazo de la Roche. Atlantic, Little Brown. $2.50

There is a curious quality of immortality about the dog-and-horse loving Whiteoaks of Jalna.

The vestigial feudalism of Irish and English county families transplanted to Ontario is based upon such primordial tradition that it rings remote bells and sounds ancient hunting horns in the subconscious.

A reader finds himself forgiving the anti-social clannishness, the extrovert inanities of the family Adeline Court and Philip Whiteoak founded near the shores of Lake Ontario and for the best of all literary reasons. Adeline, like Thackeray's Becky Sharp, is a perfect representation of imperfect nature.

"The Building of Jalna"—ninth in the series—is the first in point of chronology.

Going back some three-quarters of a century, Mazo de la Roche pictures Philip and Adeline as they were in 1850 when young Captain Whiteoak resigned from the Hussars in India and brought his bride (via England and Ireland) to Canada.

Those who know Adeline as she appeared at the age of 100 thrashing about her with her heavy stick, shouting "Somebody kiss me, quick," enjoying the Hindu profanity of her ancient parrot Boney and in general acting the part of a lovable, but irascible matriarch, will be pleased to see how accurately the author has caught the same character in her captivating twenties.

What was it like to build a great house on 1000 acres of forest land? To build the first church in the neighborhood? To establish a little barony in the new world?

Adeline characteristically horsewhips a rival for Philip's affection, proving herself the gracious helpmeet and attractive social arbiter of the region.

One who has read all nine volumes of the Jalna Saga (of which this is one of the best) has the uncanny feeling that in another incarnation he has lived at Jalna, has sipped hot tea and eaten buttered scones, helped with foaling mares, shared the moments of rage and tenderness of this cantankerous and lovable brood. It is an unforgettable saga.

Don't Wait Up for Spring. By Charles Mergendahl. Little, Brown. $2.50

Don't let the plot of this book throw you. And try to forget that this is a fair facsimile of Ernest Hemingway in "The Sun Also Rises."

Just let yourself go with the prose. Try to be in your twenties again and living in Greenwich Village and having your first play produced on 12th st. The greatest damned play since O'Neill.

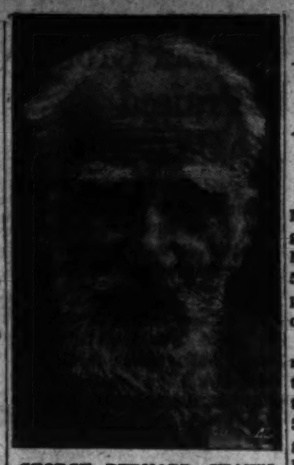
And then be in love for the first time with a pretty girl. And try to recapture what it was like to be very poor and not particularly concerned about your poverty.

It isn't the story. It's the good sweeping curve of the emotion, the monosyllabic words connected so directly with their referents that even a student of semantics would have to agree that this is reality.

Occasionally Megendahl (Lieutenant Charles who has seen action in Africa and the Pacific) very nearly outdoes his stylistic master. There is a scene in a cathedral in North Africa which has the irony and pathos, the direct punch to the solar plexus you expect from Hemingway. When the "I" of this story kills his first Frenchman and sees the young man threshing out his life in the bushes—but with dignity—don't be ashamed if you weep.

There is a good, clean pagan freshness about this prose that suggests first experiences newly felt—as though sentient, trembling, greatly daring humanity were newborn on this planet.

A really fine first novel.



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S "Everybody's Political What's What?" is as serious a book as Shaw could produce, but far from ponderous or lugubrious. It is a survey of Shaw's political beliefs and an excursion into certain Shavian by-paths such as vivisection, euthanasia and even vegetarianism. The book reads like Shaw, which means that it is younger than the product of nine out of ten men a quarter his age

New Mysteries For Weekend Hawkshaws

"A Rope of Sand," by Francis Bonnamy, Duell, Sloan and Pearce, $2.50

Peter Shane, professor of criminology at the University of Chicago, about to go into Army Intelligence, takes time out to wind up a complicated investigation among the sand dunes of Lake Michigan near Gary, Ind. The inventor of a new steel alloy for the Gary mills is murdered and so is his wife. Important papers are missing. Nazi plot suspected.

Coroner's Report: The sand dune colony is full of peculiar specimens, any one of whom might have felt like socking Hjalmar Hjerland with a nice piece of driftwood. But it takes Shane to find out just which one did, and why. Leisurely and overlong, but readable.

'Give 'Em the Ax,' by A. A. Fair. (Morrow, $2.)

Donald Lam is back from war in the Pacific, once more putting Bertha Cool's detective agency on the map. What starts out to be a simple case, develops into a murder mystery with plenty of legal complications, not to mention trouble with the police.

Coroner's Report: This latest of the Cool-Lem series is as tough, taut and tricky as the rest, with Bertha still losing her temper and her head and Donald using his brains to keep out of jail.

Ferenc Molnar Uses Bad News In Lieu of Several Hours Sleep

By Clip Boutell

I somehow thought of Ferenc Molnar as belonging to a legendary generation, but I discovered that he is only 66, that he looks about 50 and that he takes considerable pleasure in behaving like a mischievous small boy of 10.

The author of some 43 plays (or rather complete evenings in the theater, some of them composed of two or more short dramas) and over 50 books, Mr. Molnar is a Hungarian and speaks an inspirational, but altogether charming language of his own invention which uses a great many English words. He has been writing for 49 years.

Sleep Substitutes

Speaking of his next book, "The Captain of St. Margaret's (25 Chapters of Memoirs)" which will be published by Duell, Sloan & Pearce next February, he listed his table of substitutes for sleep which he worked out during his journalistic career in Budapest. A fresh collar is equal to 20 minutes sleep, a shave, he says, is good for an hour. A shirt—30 minutes. A big cup of coffee—2 hours. Bad news, he adds is also good for 2 hours' sleep, pointing out that good news makes him sleepy.

Rogers and Hammerstein are now making a musical from "Liliom," and a short novel by Mr. Molnar, "My Life Is Wind" (title from the Book of Job) will be published by Simon & Schuster in the spring or summer of 1945.

Best Reader Appreciation

Frank Ross, who is filming "The Robe" in technicolor for release through RKO late in 1946, tells me that the costumes alone will take 8 months to manufacture and that the whole production will take some four million dollars. He reported that a recent national poll has shown that "The Robe" has had the largest reader appreciation of any novel of recent years, including "Gone With the Wind." Twenty-six million Americans can identify it and 10 million have read it already.

On its second anniversary (October 16), "The Robe" had sold 1,600,000 copies through the book stores alone, not counting the distribution through the Peoples Book Club, and, during the first 16 days of October, Houghton Mifflin had orders for 43,000 copies.

Fabulous Success Story

America is still fabulous. Several years ago Kathryn Forbes wrote a nostalgic piece about her family's life in San Francisco back around 1910. The Reader's Digest liked it and published it and then took a second article. This was the beginning of the book "Mama's Bank Account" which Harcourt brought out early in 1943. Then John van Druten rewrote the book as a play. Produced by Messrs. Rodgers and Hammerstein, it opened last week on Broadway as "I Remember Mama." And the critics liked it!

I asked Kathryn Forbes who was in New York from California for the opening what her family had thought of the book. "Well," she said, "one of my aunts said, 'It's a very nice book, Kathryn, but I don't see what all the shouting's about. Anyone in the family could have written it.'"

Prince Orizu, the author of "Without Bitterness," told me that he has 68 brothers and that he had been fifth in the line of succession for the throne of his Nigerian kingdom. Luckily, a provision in the constitution provides for the election of the new king by the legislature from the royal sons. While he has been in this country equipping himself for the job, he has arranged fer over 150 scholarships for his countrymen at American colleges.

New Novels Completed

Ludwig Bemelmans has completed a new novel, "The Blue Danube." . . . So has Louis Paul, who is now teaching an advanced class in creative writing at Columbia. Mr. Paul's is still untitled. . . . Philip Wylie, the author of "Night Unto Night," is planning a book dealing with the theories of Carl Gustav Jung, the psychiatrist. . . . Ayn Rand, the author of "The Fountain Head," is writing the scenario for the Hal Wallis production of Chris Massie's "The Love Letters" which will star Jennifer Jones and Joseph Cotten.

I am still completely unable to understand the motivation of the "gentleman's agreement" between the Boston booksellers and Watch and Ward Society. Banning "Forever Amber" simply gives the novel more national publicity and increases sales for booksellers in every city but Boston. Is the Boston booktrade entirely composed of philanthropists?

How to Become an Admiral

Here's a story from "Brave Ships of World War II," by Joseph Leeming, published this week by Thomas Nelson. When Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, commander in chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, was a 12-year-old schoolboy, his father decided that it was time for him to decide on his future career, and his father wired:

"Would you like to join the Royal Navy?"

To which young Cunningham replied: "Yes. Would very much like to be an admiral."

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—*Saturday Review*

"By approaching the Argentine problem factually and from the inside, Dr. Weil gives us many clues to that country's persistent neutrality and outlines the only basis on which we can hope for future cooperation."
—Quincy Howe

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AMERICA AND THE PEACE

A Symposium edited by JOHN B. WHITTON

An historian, three political scientists, an economist, an authority on the measurement of public opinion, and a religious philosopher have worked together (not always in agreement) on this challenging effort to establish the basic principles for a world peace.

THE CONTENTS INCLUDE
Introduction by John B. Whitton
1. American Foreign Policy: Retrospect and Prospect. By Gordon A. Craig
2. World Order and The Great Power. By Gerhart Niemeyer
3. Institutions of World Order. By John B. Whitton
4. Economics and Peace. By Frank D. Graham
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Harold Lloyd Will Be Director

New 'Comedy Theater' Has Premiere Tonight

By Sonia Stein

"COMEDY THEATER," a new dramatic program under the direction of Harold Lloyd, will have its premiere tonight at 10:30 over NBC-WRC, when Claudette Colbert and Robert Young co-star in "The Palm Beach Story" by Preston Sturges. That sounds like an auspicious opening for a program devoted to comedy. Lloyd who has been on the air only twice in his life, plans to conduct his program along the lines of Cecil B. DeMille's "Lux Radio Theater."

FRED ALLEN, under doctor's advice, has decided not to burden himself with a weekly program this winter, but he does appear occasionally as guest star on various programs. Tonight he makes his second visit of the season on the Jack Benny program at 7 over NBC-WRC. Can Fred be the singer Jack so eagerly seeks?

THE political speeches peppering the airwaves the past few weeks replaced regularly scheduled broadcasts in an amusing way. Governor Dewey has spoken several times during the period customarily allotted to the "Contented Hour." President Roosevelt has twice replaced the "Can You Top This" program, and once was heard in place of Dale Carnegie, the how-to-win-friends-and-influence-people expert. One of the candidates turned up on the "It Pays to Be Ignorant" time. There has been a grave slip up somewhere, though, because when the Republicans bought the "Mr. District Attorney" time, they assigned it to Governor Bricker.

LOCAL listeners have been enthusiastic about the new afternoon program planning at WINX. Except for the brief interruptions on the hour for latest news, WINX presents nothing but music from 1 o'clock until 6 o'clock, weekdays. The programs vary in type of music played, however. "Musical Bouquets" features musical comedy selections. "Concert Moderne" gives us semiclassical pieces from the pen of Ferde Grofe, Dave Rose, Morton Gould, etc., and "Jam for Supper" which can be heard at 4:30, caters to the kids in the well known groove.

CLARK GABLE will make his first radio appearance since his honorable discharge from the U. S. Army Air Forces on NBC-WRC's "Cavalcade of America" tomorrow night at 8. Gable will portray Submarine Comdr. Howard Gilmore, the almost legendary hero who ordered his crew to submerge for safety although he lay wounded on the bridge.

CLARK GABLE will be heard tomorrow night at 8 over NBC-WRC when he plays the role of submarine commander Howard Gilmore in "Take Her Down"

FOUR fifteen minute Hollywood Revues have been arranged by CBS with Robert Benchley, Cass Daley Charles Butterworth, Ray Eberle, Harlow Wilcox and Lud Gluskin's Orchestra. They are being distributed locally via platters. WTOP will carry them here, but you'll have to hop to find them because they are scheduled today at 1:30, Wednesday at 5 p. m., Thursday at 5 and Saturday at 9:45 a. m.

Girl Scout Week will be celebrated over network and local stations every day this week. Andre Kostelanetz bows to the Scouts today at 4:30 over NBC-WRC and Kate Smith chats with them tomorrow noon over CBS-WTOP. Nancy Osgood presents Mrs. Gertrude Bowman, hostess of the National Girl Scout Little House, at 1 over WRC. Other programs are scattered throughout the remainder of the week, but of particular local interest are talks by Mrs. J. Harris Franklin, D. C. Scout Commissioner, Tuesday at 11:30 a. m. over WMAL; Miss Dorothea Sullivan, chairman of local Scout programs, Wednesday at 9:30 a. m. over WOL; Miss "Tycle" Blakeney, Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. over WWDC; Mrs. Charles Blakeney, Thursday at 9 a. m. over WWDC, and Mrs. Norman Gerstenfeld, Public Relations chairman, and Mrs. Blakeney, radio chairman, Sunday, November 5, at 9:15 a. m. over WTOP.

THE strange noises underfoot these days are preparations for WINX's newsroom right here in the Post building. The hourly news broadcasts will emanate from the third floor very soon.

Milton Berle committed an unpardonable radio sin one Tuesday evening on his "Let Yourself Go" program (BLUE-WMAL). He sneezed. Within three days he received 22 letters containing the single word "Gesunheit!"

Selected Listening For Today

Drama

Victory Jory is heard in a romantic drama on "Matinee Theater." **WTOP—2 p. m.**

Comedy Theater—Premiere performance of this dramatic show under the direction of Harold Lloyd. Claudette Colbert and Robert Young star in "Palm Beach Story." **WRC—10:30 p. m.**

Sports

Football—The Washington Redskins meet the Pittsburgh and Chicago Cards. **WMAL—1:55 p. m.**

Current Events

Andre Michalopoulos, former Greek Minister of Information, speaks on fourth anniversary of German invasion of Greece. **WTOP—1:30 p. m.**

Variety

Frank Sinatra, Phil Baker, Ward Wilson, Ella Mae Morse, Lulu McConnell and the Deep River Boys appear on "Hall of Fame." **WMAL—6 p. m.**

Capt. Mildred McAfee, director of the Waves; Movie Star Mary Astor, and Pianist-Bandleader Frankie Carl, join Kate Smith for a Navy Day celebration. **WTOP—7 p. m.**

Comedy

Celeste Holm, star of Broadway's new musical hit, "Bloomer Girl," joins James Melton, Alec Templeton, and James Wallington in a version of "Is You Is or Is You Ain't My Baby" as it might be done by the Metropolitan Opera. **WTOP—9:30 p. m.**

Music

Rudoph Friml's music will highlight the Sunday midday matinee. **WWDC—12 m.**

Vieuxtemp's Concerto No. 4 in D minor played by the London Philharmonic (recorded). **WINX—2:05 p. m.**

Robert Casadesus plays Saint-Saen's Concerto No. 4 in C minor with the New York Philharmonic, Artur Rodzinski conducting. **WTOP—3 p. m.**

Artur Rubinstein, famous pianist, joins Arturo Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra in a performance of Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 3 in C minor. **WRC—5 p. m.**

Cleveland Orchestra — Music from the ballet "Cephale and Procris" by Andre Ernest Modeste Gretry, and Tschaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor will be conducted by Vladimir Golschmann. **WOL—7 p. m.**

American Album of Familiar Music—Jean Dickenson's aria will be "Dolce Pensiero," and Frank Munn and the Buckingham Choir will sing "The Night is Young and You're So Beautiful," "Good Night, Sweetheart" and "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise." **WRC—9:30 p. m.**

Hour of Charm—Phil Spitalny and the All-girl Orchestra will play "March of the Musketeers," "Rose Marie," "Zigeuner," "My Hero" and "Gypsy Love Song." **WRC—10 p. m.**

SERGTS. V. V. DOWNEY, left, and Aggie Capsalis, who flew together on the same crew for more than 20 combat missions in the Flying Fortress "Ole Hound Dog" have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross simultaneously for achievement in assault against Nazi targets. Sergt. Downey, of Alexandria, son of Mrs. Ernestine Downey, is an engineer and turret gunner. Sergt. Capsalis of Newport News, Va., was a shipbuilder before he enlisted two years ago

Mother of the "Tom Show"

Return of 'Harriet' to National Reawakens Interest in the Past

By Nelson B. Bell

WE HAVE CONTENDED here before, I think, that the long-run records of such overwhelming successes as "Tobacco Road," "Life With Father," "Abie's Irish Rose" and the other modern stage successes that seem to have been interminably popular, are as nothing compared with the over-all record of the one play that has no counterpart in the history of the American theater.

That play, of course, would be "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The extraordinary woman who contrived the story appropriated to the uses of the stage is now, herself, being impersonated on the boards, by Helen Hayes, as everyone whose memory reaches back to the premiere of "Harriet" is fully aware.

Miss Hayes returns to the National Theater tomorrow night in the play so adroitly moulded by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements from the life of the author of the story first serialized in a Washington publication in the pre-Civil War days.

Even the second time around, it is something in the nature of an event.

That is evidenced by the fact that even as these lines are written, in Thursday night's later hours, the one-week engagement on E street is sold out, save for a few scattered orchestra seats for the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

Hitler Stole the Show

It seems a shade grotesque even remotely to connect Adolph Hitler with the demise of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as the most fabulous play in the annals of the native stage.

Yet his seizing of power and ascension to the chancellorship of Germany did effectually blot from the first pages note of the fact that at about the same time the Harriet Beecher Stowe perennial faded out of the picture after three-quarters of a century of continuous popularity in the smallest towns and villages in the country, as well as in its major cities.

It was in the middle 1930's that "Uncle Tom" went into oblivion, contemporaneously with the demoniacal paper-hanger's emergence therefrom.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the first stage play ever viewed by your reporter and it left a sufficiently deep imprint on his consciousness possibly to account for his present addiction to the theater and the penury that such a devotion entails.

I have not the slightest notion of what version of the Stowe play it was I saw 'way back there when Lou Bondy, uncle of the screen contemporary Beulah Bondi — and please note the difference in spelling—was presiding over the destinies of the "Opera House" in my native Valparaiso, Ind.

It appears now that in the absence of copyright laws, Mrs. Stowe's story was the victim of numerous dramatizations.

New York saw a stage version by F. W. Taylor, launched August 23, 1852. For once, that oft-noted smugness of New Yorkers, wont to assume that only their own theatrical creations can have authority and rightness, received a jolt. The Taylor version ran only two weeks.

Triumph In Troy

Meanwhile, in the little city of Troy, N. Y., G. W. L. Fox, a popular actor, was impressed by an acting version of the story that had such pronounced bearing on the War Between the States, fashioned by George L. Aiken.

"Mr. Fox was the major domo of an organization that was conspicuously a family affair. All of his relatives were in it, to the high renown of Purdy's Museum.

There "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced on September 27, 1852, and "The Youthful Wonder, Little Cordelia Howard," as the precious program preserved in the Harvard theatrical collection describes her, was so captivating in the role of Little Eva that the play must have attracted the whole population of Troy and its environs, for it ran for 100 nights.

Venturing to New York City, the Troy company opened in the National Theater on July 18, 1853, and ran up the then unprecedented score of 300 consecutive performances.

In Boston, and almost incredibly in 1933, this same Cordelia Howard sat in the audience watching the late Otis Skinner, as Uncle Tom, in the Players' Club revival of the sturdy old tear-jerker.

For her, as for hundreds of other players, acting in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had been a career.

How thoroughly these "Tom Show" professionals were masters of their art is illustrated by the records of "Stover's Original Uncle Tom's Cabin," when Mr. Stover called to his office in Boston a motley group to form another of his touring companies.

Knew Their Stuff

Though much attention was paid to arranging the salary of $5 in cash for two performances a day, lodgings and railroad fares, and the street parade for which the actors supplied their own stovepipe hats, there was no rehearsal and not even discussion as to which of the different versions each of these strangers to each other might have been playing.

It was a foregone conclusion that any "Uncle Tommer" knew his business right through the alphabet from A to Izzard. And they all did.

If all this seems in the nature of a departure from any concrete index to the proved virtue of "Harriet" as an absorbing entertainment, it must be ascribed to the fact that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and its author are something that only happens once in the dramatic development of any nation.

Bomber Group Is Praised By De Gaulle

The oldest B-26 medium bombardment group in the AAF, in which Corpl Lawrence Spelbring, 2214 1st st., is an automotive equipment operator, has been cited by General de Gaulle.

Six soldiers arrived recently at the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station at Miami Beach, Fla. where they are undergoing reassignment processing. Physical and dental examinations will be given while they stay in a beach hotel and enjoy the resort city. They are: Pvt. **Carle Satterwhite**, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Satterwhite, 1352 Rittenhouse st.; Pfc. **James Dees**, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cosby, 222 12th st.; Pvt. **Henry Schmid, jr.**, son of Mrs. D. B. Schmid, 46 Quincy pl.; Pvt. **George Dading**, whose wife lives at 1934 Columbia rd.; Pvt. **William Ellis**, whose wife lives at 4805 South Dakota ave.; Pvt. **Christopher Facchina**, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Facchina, 1225 Quincy st. ne.

Technical Sergt. **Raymond Boucher**, 525 Mellon st. se., Congress Heights, is a member of the oldest fighter group in the Eighth Fighter Command. This group celebrated its second anniversary recently by destroying 24 enemy planes in two days. Sergeant Boucher has served with the AAF in England since June, 1942.

A member of a unit of the Fifth Air Force Service Command that landed with the infantry troops on one of the newly occupied islands in the Southwest Pacific Theater is Staff Sergt. **Russell Dodson**, 4823 Park ave. This was the first time that one of its units had to fight its way from landing craft to beach, to airstrip. Sergeant Dodson, a chief mechanic, accompanied the troops of an infantry division and participated in frontline activities for ten days.

A combined detachment, under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. **Charles Buck**, 2525 3rd st. ne., found little trouble in establishing its offices in France. Entering a large French rail center behind General Patton's advancing groups, his personnel from two Transportation Corps traffic regulation groups moved into a large city to establish an RTO at the railroad station.

On overseas duty and assigned to the Mediterranean's oldest medium bomb group as a copilot of a 12th AAF B-26 Marauder is Second Lieut. Howard Reed, 4711 44th st. This group was cited twice by the President for its accurate bombing of the Rome and Florence rail yards.

An apprentice seaman in the Navy V-12 unit at Franklin and Marshall College, Pa., Morton Berkow, 4128 8th st., was placed on the dean's list. To be placed on this list a student must have the average grade of B and no lower grade than C.

Pvt. Othel Cowell was made a member of the permanent party personnel at the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station at Miami Beach, Fla. His wife lives at 1375 Bryant st. The officers and enlisted men who operate these installations are usually men who have actually participated in combat and who have been especially selected for their ability to assist men returning from theaters of operation.

Dear Bill:

Each Sunday on this page The Post prints an informal letter on Washington news and needs. Clip it and send it to your serviceman every week.

October 28, 1944.

This Was the Week when Washington had its first Navy Day parade, with more than 5000 uniformed and civilian naval personnel participating . . . 12 bands made the welkin ring in relays . . . we didn't have our old-time box seat because the line was along Constitution ave., past a reviewing stand between 15th and 16th and down 17th to the John Paul Jones statue by the Tidal Basin . . . 45 patriotic organizations were scheduled to place wreaths there . . . boy, did the wind blow!

We Devoured Every Word: Coming on top of the naval battle off the Philippines, pride in the Navy could not have been at a higher pitch and rapt interest in town paralleled the Normandy landings . . . corner newsboys and newsstands were cleaned out of papers as fast as they could get them.

Big Idea of the Week: We were greeted the other morning by a proposed 56 million dollar subway system to improve the District's transit lines. . . . The Commissioners released the plan without recommendations, so now we all have an opportunity to air our two-cents-worth on the plan which, it is said, would speed up average schedules from 6 to 16 miles an hour. . . . You could go from 3d and Independence to Connecticut and Q, f'instance, in 12 instead of 37 minutes. . . . There would be a central station under 14th from F to G, providing transfer connections between the three proposed lines . . . really, they would be underground trolley lines, utilizing the present cars . . . street levels would be cleared of tracks and beautified.

HANDLE WITH CARE! . . . it's a *Rasselino* bust

Home, Sweet Home by the Mall: A concrete vault under the high school at Winchester was the secret storage place for the art treasures of Corcoran Gallery which were returned to Washington this month. Valued art of the National Gallery of Art which was returned from Biltmore Housein North Carolina included the Rossellino bust of "St. John the Baptist" as well as paintings.

Potomac Hurricane Belt: One hurricane from the West Indies this fall bypassed us, but last week another came roaring up from the Gulf of Mexico and points east, bringing drenching rains and winds which turned umbrellas inside out and kept people off the streets . . . they also kept the high school elevens from playing their regular weekly games until Monday. . . . At that time Western's Red Raiders won their first game of the season and in doing so gave Central's Vikings their first defeat, 15-13. Anacostia's Indians remained undefeated by drawing, 0-0, with Wilson's Green Tigers. Eastern's Ramblers outran the Coolidge Colts, 28-7.

SEAT OF THE MIGHTY . . . *from Van Buren to McCarran* are said to be at their peak. . . . It was also a perfect backdrop for the camera enthusiasts who spent the whole day on an exploring trip of the C. & O. Canal towpath, arranged by the National Park Service. . . . But the bridge players and kibitzers were all indoors regardless of the weather, for the D. C. annual bridge tourney was winding up a successful stand.

Oh, What a Beautiful Weekend: This is the first year our telephone weather service has given out with hurricane warnings for this area, but sure, and we can't complain—they've handed us good Sundays for seven months, the records show . . . and last Sunday was no exception. . . . October's bright blue best brought out more than 2500 people to see the gardens at Dumbarton Oaks, reopened for the first time since the history-making conference, and the 1200 chrysanthemums

Strike One at Capitol. When the lady known as Freedom on top of the legislative lair at the east end of Pa. Ave. received her first inspection in five years recently, it was found that one of the 16 aluminum-tipped lightning rods in her crown had partly melted from a direct hit during a summer electrical storm. . . . Senator Pat McCarran also struck a blow for freedom when he announced that on his return to the Judiciary Committee after elections he wants a more comfortable chair. . . . Only one they could find in the storehouse that fits specifications was used by Martin Van Buren in 1828, when he headed the committee.

Rae Lewis

Today's Radio Programs

Sunday, Oct. 22 — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	News, 8. Sunday Prelude, 8:05.	News, 8. Treasure House to Music, 8:15. Singtime, 8:45.	Dawn Patrol to 6:30. News, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:45. Sunrise Revue, 6:31. Rev. Crawford 8. Service Unlimited, 8:30.	Just Music, 7:05-7:30, 7:45-8, 8:30-8:45. Places to Go, 8:05 - 8:30. Choir, 8:45-9. News, 7, 7:30, 8.	Church of The Air, 8. Gospel News, 8:30-9.	Elder Michaux, 7:30. Wings Over Jordan, 8:30.
9	:00 News :15 Coast to Coast :30 " On a Bus :45 " "	World News Roundup Air Castles " "	Churches of Christ Good News Voice of Prophecy " "	News; Nazarene Church Christian Science Charioteers	Wildwood Church Voice of Hope News, J. B. C. Presents J. B. C. Presents	World News E. Power Briggs " " Labor News
10	:00 Bud Ward- :15 " :30 L. Stoddard :45 News	National Radio Pulpit Recordiana "	Bible Class Art Brown & Russ Hodges	News; Musicale Morning Musicale " "	Mike Hunnicutt Spotlight Revue " " "	Church of the Air " " " Salt Lake Tabernacle
11	:00 AAF Symp. Flight :15 " :30 Hour of Faith :45 "	News; Isles in News Show Pieces Federal Diary Betsy Ross Girl	Art Brown Russ Hodges Fourth Presbyterian "	News; Holiness Pentecostal Holiness " "	News; Memories Memories News; Centennial Baptist Church	News; Great Lakes Naval Choir Invitation to Learning "
12	:00 War Journal :15 " :30 Band Stand :45 "	News Relaxation in Music Stradivari Orchestra "	Pilgrim Hour " Lutheran Hour "	News; 1st Call Home Music Box Wings of Song "	Music of Friml Happy Landings Amateurs of 1944 "	Today in History " " Transatlantic Call "
1	:00 John B. Kennedy :15 George Hicks :30 Musical Heartstrings :45 Redskin Rally	Dairy Farmer Program from Germ'ny Chicago Round Table "	Magic Dollars " Wake Up America "	WINX News Marching To Victory Bible Truth "	Amateurs of 1944 " Song and Story "	Battle of " " the Bureaus Edward Murrow
2	:00 Redskins vs. :15 Pitt-Chi Cards :30 " " :45 " "	Those We Love " Westinghouse Program "	Swing High Future Unlimited News; Cunningham Melodic Gems	News; Symphony Vieuxtemps (Henri) " "	Rhapsody in Rhythm " News; A to Z in Novelty	Matinee Theater " World News Today ; Waves
3	:00 " " :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	World News Parade " Army Hour "	Pan American Music You Can't Beat Dutch Nick Carter "	News; Sunday Serenade Concert Master " "	Xavier Cugat Orch. Aloha Land Alice Lane's Swap Shop	New York Philharmonic Symphony " "
4	:00 " " :15 " " :30 Fifth Quarter :45 "	Army Hour " Best Loved Music "	Your America " What's the Name of That Song? "	News; Music Peggy & the Soldiers Petite Musicale "	Waltz Time " Five Spot Tunes "	" " Pause That Refreshes "
5	:00 Mary Small Revue :15 " :30 Hot Copy :45 "	General Motors Symphony Hour " "	Can't Take It With You The Shadow "	News; Light Opera Excerpts Music of the Masters " "	Battle of the Crooners News in Music Lawrence Welk Orch. Something for the Girls	The Family Hour " " " News; William Shirer
6	:00 Philco Hall of Fame :15 " :30 " " :45 " "	Catholic Hour " Great Gildersleeve "	Quick As a Flash " News; Upton Close Dick Brown, Songs	WINX News S. American Way 1st Call; Trade Winds Progressive Four	Gospel Tabernacle " News; Harry James Bible Question Box	Ozzie and Harriet " " Toasties Time "
7	:00 Drew Pearson :15 News; D. Gardiner :30 Quiz Kids :45 "	Jack Benny " Fitch Band Wagon "	Cleveland Orchestra " " " " "	WINX News Pop Concert Meet the Band Beyond Victory	WWDC Showtime " Cantor Shapiro "	Kate Smith Hour " " " " " " "
8	:00 Village Chapel :15 Dorothy Thompson :30 Joe E. Brown :45 "	Charlie McCarthy " One Man's Family "	Mediation Board " " Gabriel Heatter "	News; Bibleway Ch. Bibleway Church " "	Call To Worship " " " " " " "	"Blondie" " Crime Doctor ; News
9	:00 Walter Winchell :15 Hollywood Mystery :30 " :45 Jimmy Fidler	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round American Album "	Steel Horizons " News, C. Foster Relaxation and Music	News; Symphony Hour Tschaikovsky's Violin Concerto In D Major	Old Fashioned Revival Hour " " " "	Radio Reader's Digest " Star Theater "
10	:00 Life of Riley :15 " :30 Keep Up With the World :45 "	Hour of Charm " " " Comedy Theater Harold Lloyd	Good Will Hour " " " Reynolds & Fadiman "	News; Church First Evangelical Christian Church "	Ave Maria Hour " Church of God in Christ "	Take It or Leave It " We, The People "
11	:00 News :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " :45 "	News; Music Music Eternal Light "	California Melodies " " News; Abe Lyman Or. Abe Lyman Orch.	News; Music Musical Roundup Weather; Slumber Music "	" " Continental Hits News; Cont'ntal Hits Continental Hits	" " Headlines Eileen Farrell Vaughn Monroe's Or. "

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